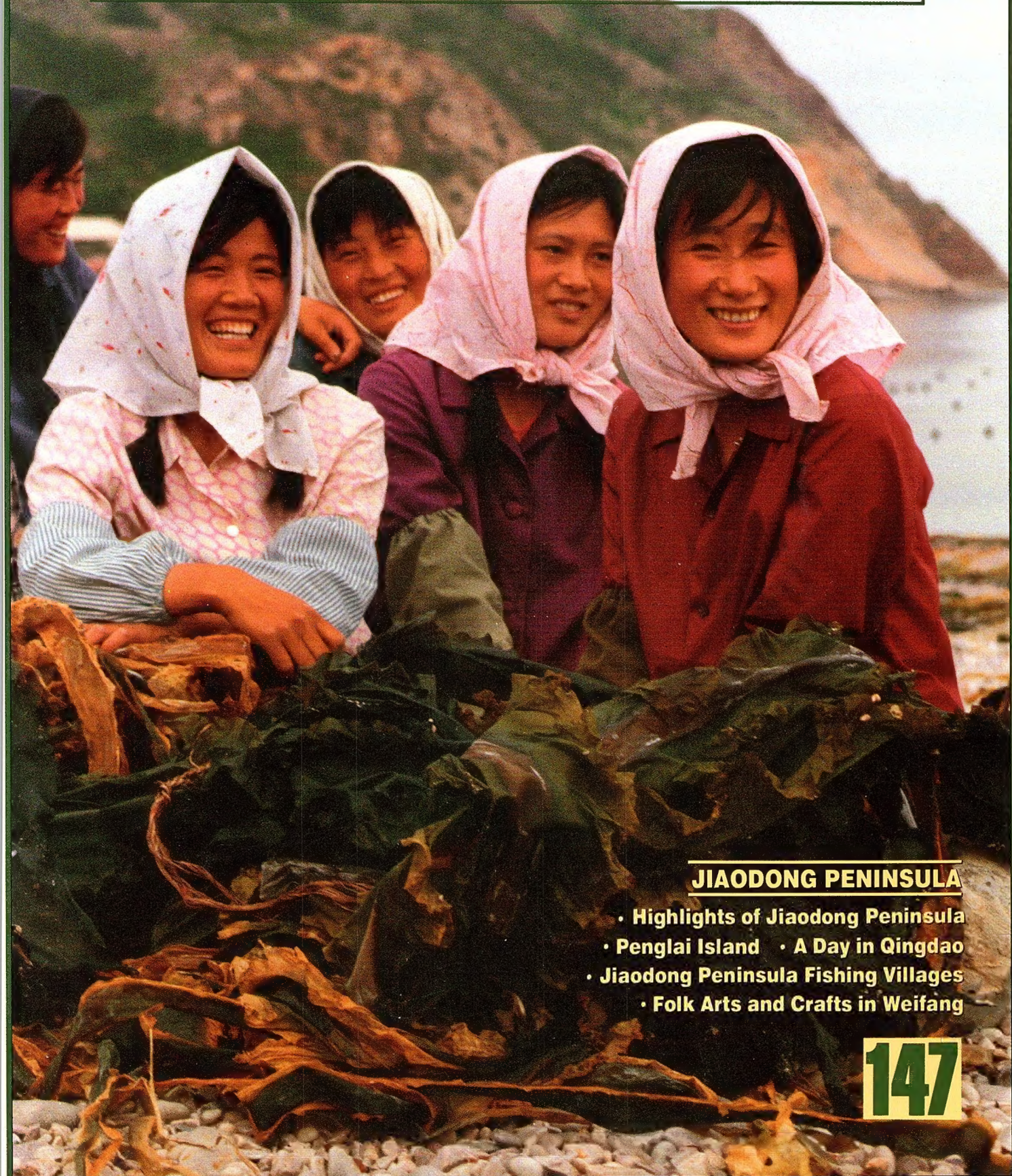


# China

T O U R I S M



## JIAODONG PENINSULA

- Highlights of Jiaodong Peninsula
- Penglai Island • A Day in Qingdao
- Jiaodong Peninsula Fishing Villages
- Folk Arts and Crafts in Weifang

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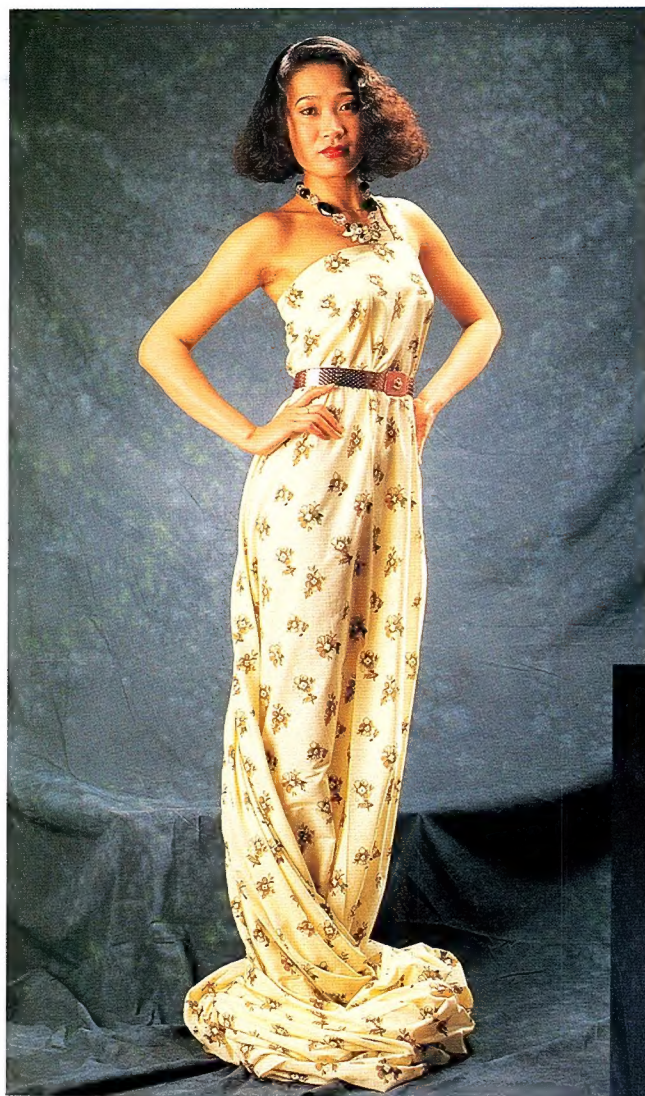
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# EDITORIAL

## **Jiaodong Peninsula: A Harmonious Marriage of Land and Sea**

The Jiaodong Peninsula in Shandong, also known as the Shandong Peninsula, is sandwiched between the Bohai Sea to the north and the Yellow Sea towards the south. Although Shandong is one of China's most populous provinces, you will find that the Jiaodong Peninsula uncharacteristically offers a multitude and variety of landscapes and seascapes which epitomize scenic tranquillity and make ideal retreats.

After we spend a day in Qingdao, one of China's most populous cities, you realize that the Jiaodong Peninsula is much more than another picturesque area to visit. Yet even in this thriving city, there are a number of spots offering a potpourri of panoramic views, such as Mount Laoshan and the Zhanqiao Pier. Even in this bustling metropolis, it seems almost as if the presence of these scenic areas is intended to remind everyone of the primacy of natural beauty in the Jiaodong Peninsula.

When you visit some of the fishing villages at the eastern tip of the Jiaodong Peninsula, you will come closer to gaining an appreciation of the peninsula's scenic essence. You will also have insight into the impact of economic development on the residents of these villages, who still live close to the sea and depend on the sea for a living. After venturing to Penglai at the northern tip of Jiaodong Peninsula, you will begin to understand some of the mysterious dimensions of the peninsula. When looking out over the sea from Penglai, you can sometimes see a mirage of an island which has been variously perceived as many different places, including the realm of Taoist celestials. Penglai is also where, according to legend, the Eight Immortals set out to cross the sea. In fact, Penglai has been renowned for its enchanting mountains and ocean scenery since ancient times.

We then whisk you away to Weifang at the western base of the peninsula and introduce you to the renowned tradition of arts and crafts there which dates back hundreds of years. The kites, in particular, have an outstanding international reputation enhanced by the famous annual International Kite Festival.

Please turn the page and you can begin to understand what has attracted visitors to the Shandong Peninsula since the Qin Dynasty emperor Shihuang made a journey here some 2,200 years ago.





# C O N T E N T S

No. 147 September 1992

## SPECIAL FEATURES

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**18 Penglai Island — A Taoist Paradise on Jiaodong Peninsula** The wonderfully attractive scenery with a mirage lending an aura of mystery has attracted visitors for millennia, and the environs here witnessed the birth of the Quanzhen Taoist Sect.

**26 A Day in Qingdao** This metropolis of 6.66 million people also is a popular sea resort, and vignettes from the daily life of the people provide insight into the character of the city.

**38 Jiaodong Peninsula Fishing Villages Changing with the Times** Life on the northern and eastern edges of the peninsula is improving for the residents of small fishing villages thanks to macroeconomic changes, but their tasks remain as arduous as before.

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# Interesting Highlights of Jiaodong Peninsula

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY CHAPMAN LEE

**T**he Jiaodong Peninsula refers to a piece of protruding land in eastern Shandong Province, stretching between the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Sea. It includes four tourist areas, namely, Qingdao, Weihai, Yantai and Weifang. Bordering the sea on three sides, the peninsula features a mild climate and abounds in products of all kinds.

The long coastline and the singularly changeable sea have conspired with events to create many a legend for the peninsula, cloaking it in mystery. The stormy sea has brought to the coastal people danger and difficulty as well as pleasure and wealth. The serenity provided by the waters on the other hand has also added charm to the cities and towns on the peninsula.

Apart from the popular scenic spots and historical sites in Shandong such as Qufu, hometown of Confucius, and the Taishan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains of China, the Jiaodong Peninsula offers visitors to this province many other options imbued with the rich aura of the sea.







渤海  
Bohai Sea

廟島列島  
Miaodao Archipelago

北長山島  
North Changshan Island

南長山島  
South Changshan Island

海鮮  
Seafood

長島  
Changdao

蓬萊  
Penglai

蓬萊閣  
Penglai Pavilion

龍口  
Longkou

招遠  
Zhaoyuan

萊州  
Laizhou

萊陽  
Laiyang

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Shidao

槎山  
Chashan Hill

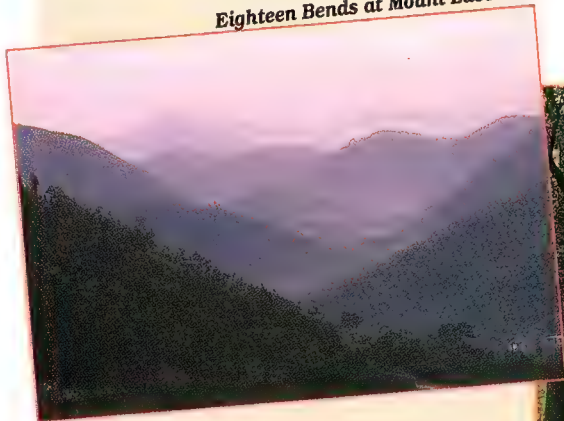
海陽  
Haiyang

黃海  
Yellow Sea

山東  
SHANDONG



*Eighteen Bends at Mount Laoshan*



*Taiping Taoist Temple at Mount Laoshan*



*Stone Old Man Scenic Area on Mount Laoshan*



## Qingdao Tourist Area



**Qingdao City** The Zhanqiao Pier, bathing beaches, Taipingjiao, Badaguan, Lu Xun Park and Xiaoqingdao (Little Qingdao) Isle, etc. all along the meandering coastal line in the city are picturesque spots in Qingdao. The city also boasts a museum of marine products, an aquarium and a marine science and technology hall.

From a park located on the peak of Xiaoyu Hill, one can enjoy a panoramic view of the city. Qingdao is famous for its red-roofed Western-style buildings, the best known of which are the Greeting Hall, the Catholic Church, the Protestant Church and the municipal building.

Besides enjoying the sea resort facilities, savouring seafood and shopping are the other two major activities in the Qingdao tour. One can find his shopping paradise in a small shopping arcade in Jimo Road, a commercial centre in Sifang Road and some other shops along Zhongshan Road. For savouring seafood, one can pay a visit to the small restaurants near Lu Xun Park or on the Snack Street, and the best snacks can be found at Pichaiyuan.

A visit to the Tsingtao Brewery will allow you to appreciate the whole brewing process of this famous beverage, apart from a taste of

the freshly brewed beer. In addition, festive celebrations, such as the Grape Festival, Carrot Festival and Beer Festival, to mention just a few, are exceptionally numerous in Qingdao.

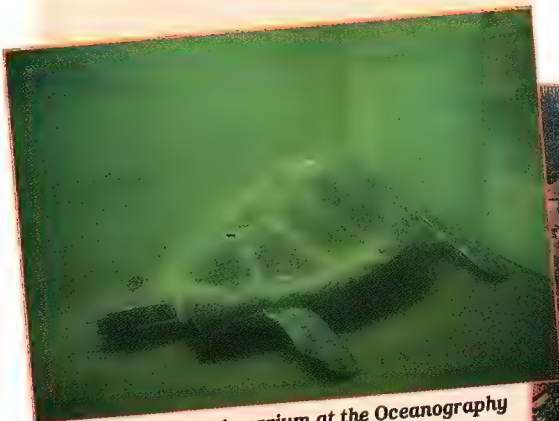
**Laoshan** Located in Qingdao's northeastern suburbs, this town features Mount Laoshan, one of the noted Taoist mountains in China with many temples. It is also the original source of the popular Laoshan mineral water.

There are three routes for ascending the 1,133-metre-high Mount Laoshan: east, south and the middle, all via the Shilaoren (Stone Old Man) Scenic Area and Huadong Winery.

**Pingdu City** Known as the home of grapes, Pingdu City boasts adjoining vineyards in Mount Daze. The fruit is used for brewing wine and the vineyards are a component part of the local people's life.

**Jiaonan City** Langya Terrace and Zhaitang Island in this city are important for the area's tourist industry because Emperor Shihuang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) was supposed to have set foot here during his inspection tour to eastern China. The Greater and Lesser Zhushan (Pearl Hill) offering beautiful landscapes and grottoes everywhere are also worth a visit.

*The Aquarium at the Oceanography Museum in Qingdao*



*A view of Qingdao City*



*Inscribed stone at Langya Terrace in Jiaonan City*



Speckled Rock Island at Rongcheng  
(by Cui Yan)



A bride by the beach at Weihai



## Weihai Tourist Area



Lying at the eastern tip of the Jiaodong Tourist Area and closest to the Yellow Sea, Weihai Tourist Area naturally features many spots ideal for enjoying the sea.

**Weihai City** In this city many traces of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 still remain. The Office of the Beiyang Navy Governor is still maintained intact on Liugong Island and the Waxworks Museum has been built here to commemorate the heroes Ding Ruchang and Deng Shichang who gave their lives in the battles.

**Rongcheng City** There are many prosperous fishing villages in this city, such as Lidao and Shidao, to name a few, worthy of a visit. Chashan Hill standing by the Yellow Sea on Shidao has the mysterious Qianfo (Thousand Buddha) Grotto on its top. Swan Lake in Mashan Port of Rongcheng has become a habitat of more than 12,000 swans migrating from Siberia, Xinjiang and Heilongjiang for the winter.

**Wendeng City** Mount Kunyu in the town on which Wang Chongyang, founder of the Quanzhen or Doctrine of Complete Perfection Sect of Taoism, has become one of the sacred sites of Taoism.



Chengshantou at Rongcheng (by Cui Yan)



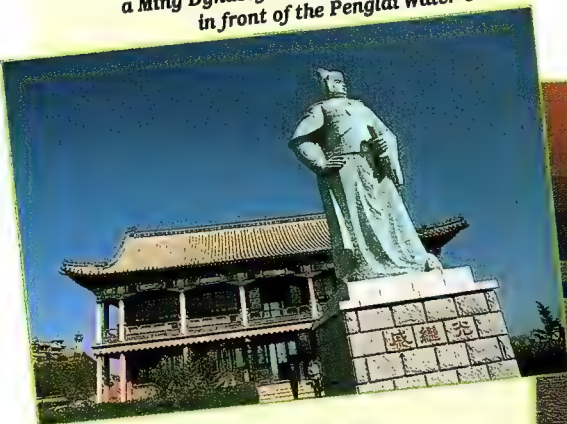
The Swan Lake at Rongcheng (by Pang Shouyi)



Bronze statue in the beach park  
at Weihai



Statue of Qi Jiguang (1528-1587),  
a Ming Dynasty hero who repulsed pirates,  
in front of the Penglai Water Castle



Miaodao Archipelago



A view of Changdao County town



## Yantai Tourist Area



**Penglai/Changdao County** Penglai is a small county seat on the southern bank of the Bohai Sea in the northern part of the county. With the Changdao Island as the major part, the Miaodao Archipelago, located north of the county seat, is known as the "Penglai Fairyland". In addition to the fantastic legends, mirages are often seen nearby on the surface of the sea. Every year thousands of tourists come here to wait for the appearance of these unusual natural phenomena.

The Miaodao Archipelago of Changdao County is attractive with unique landforms created by the eroding force of the sea.

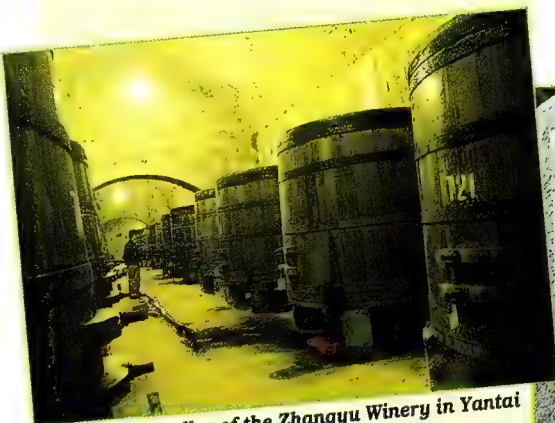
**Laizhou City** The cliffside scripture of the Northern Wei Dynasty calligrapher Zheng Daozhao at the Yunfeng (Cloud Peak) Moun-

tain in the city has been designated as one of the state-preserved cultural relics. Other tourist sites include Daoshi (Taoist) Valley at Mount Daji and the Taoist grotto Shenxian (Deity) Cave On Mount Hantong.

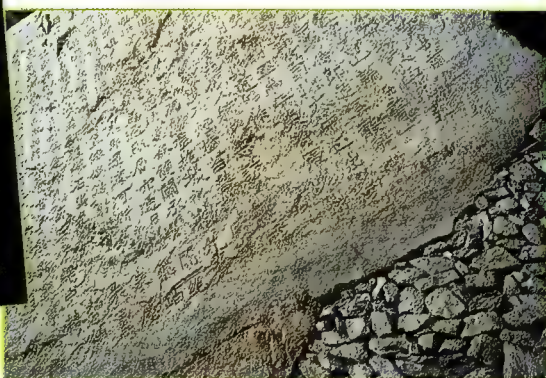
**Laiyang City** The home of the famous Laiyang pear which it is believed can prolong life.

**Muping County** The Yangma (Horse-Raising) Island in the county has horses for holiday-makers to hire.

**Longkou City** This is the distribution centre of Lungkow (Longkou) Vermicelli. The site of origin is actually Zhaoyuan, located a short distance south of the city.



Wine cellar of the Zhangyu Winery in Yantai



Stone inscription of Zheng Daozhao's  
calligraphy in Mount Yunfeng at Laizhou



Yangma (Horse-Raising) Island at  
Muping (by Pang Shouyi)



**Tourists at the Weifang International Kite Festival (by Wang Rongguo)**



**A glimpse of the Weifang International Kite Festival (by Liu Fujun)**



**Weifang Kite Museum**



**Weifang City** It is the site of the Weifang International Kite Festival held in April every year. Tourists coming in other times of the year can visit the Weifang Kite Museum, the first of its kind in the world. Weifang is also the distribution centre of Shandong's folk arts and crafts. The noted Shihu Garden rendered in northern China gardening style is also worth a visit. Yangjiabu in Weifang's suburbs is one of China's three renowned bases of wood-block print New Year picture, as well as a large kite-making centre.

**Gaomi County** This place boasts many young farmer women masters of New Year pictures, paper-cuts and clay-mouldings.

**Qingzhou City** It is a city in Jiaodong Peninsula of some historical significance. Places of historical interest include the Buddhist grottoes in Mount Yunmen and Mount Tuoshan. The city abounds in fresh and dried persim-

mons as well as honey peaches which were once served as a tribute to the imperial court.

**Anqiu County** One of the major sites of Shandong's One-Thousand-Li Folk Customs Tour, Anqiu County seat provides visitors with the experience of life in farmers' families. Tourists can also dress up as the brides and bridegrooms and rehearse the ancient wedding customs of Shandong or actually get married there following the traditional Chinese wedding ceremony.

**Linqu County** Twenty kilometres northeast of the county town of Linqu, Shanwang has many rich and well-preserved ancient fossils which rank first in China both in terms of number and variety. The Shanwang Fossil Museum features many of the best of these ancient life forms.

**Translated by K.V. Ku**

## Weifang Tourist Area



**A workshop producing Yangjiabu wood-block print New Year picture (by Pang Shouyi)**



**Tuoshan Grotto at Qingzhou**



**Participants in the Weifang Shijiazhuang Folk Customs Tour (by Liu Fujun)**



# Penglai Island A Taoist Paradise on Jiaodong Peninsula

According to one account one day over 2,000 years ago, on his eastbound inspection tour, Qin Shihuang (259-210 B.C.), the first emperor to unify China, stepped atop a precipice bordering on Bohai Bay and looked into the distance at the vast sea. There suddenly floated a cloud, amid which a mountain was faintly visible.

Qin Shihuang was surprised and asked: "What is that place?"

One of his alchemists accompanying him answered casually: "That is a fairy island."

Qin Shihuang was curious about the answer and queried: "What's the name of this fairy island?"

Forced to think fast, the alchemist saw the exuberant growth of "penglai" plants on the beach and answered: "The fairy island is called Penglai."

The emperor accepted the explanation as true and dreamed of obtaining some elixir from this fairy island to attain immortality. So he sent another alchemist named Xu Fu to head a group of some 3,000 boys and girls to cross the sea in search for this "Penglai Island".

The precipice where Qin Shihuang stood is today's Danya, and the county town where Danya is located has since been named Penglai. The so-called Penglai Fairy Island which illusively appeared in the clouds is actually Miaodao Archipelago in Bohai Bay north of Penglai County. Some people believe however that it refers to the islands of Japan or the Korean Peninsula.

This place has long been attracting people, from ancient emperors and scholars to today's tourists, who were and are curious to see the fairyland with their own eyes. After

Taoism rose in importance in China, Taoist priests seeking the Pure Land came one after another to the Jiaodong Peninsula. Mount Laoshan, which is located east of Qingdao City, houses the second largest group of Taoist monasteries in China. Wang Chongyang founded the Quanzhen (Doctrine of Complete Perfection) Sect of Taoism in Mount Kunyu, which is south of Yantai City, and his disciples Qiu Chuji and Liu Changsheng left footprints on all the peaks on the peninsula. Later generations of Taoists developed the unique skills of the Taoist priests, their practice of alchemy and beliefs, such as Mount Kunyu being a repository of magical Taoist minerals, which added to the vivid image of a fairyland existing somewhere on the Jiaodong Peninsula.

Where can Fairy Island and immortal elixirs be found on the peninsula? The answer is, of course, nowhere. But today's travellers can certainly find beautiful landscapes and temples which inspired the legend of a fairyland.

Translated by Chen Jiapi

Large:

*The direction in which the First Emperor looked from the precipice is the sea near Changdao Island north of Penglai County. The sea he saw might have churned with roaring waves or might have been shrouded with thick fog. Yet the sea here has a gentle and calm look about it. The boundless expanse of green water would surely have added to the mystery of the fairyland he dreamed of. (Photo by Hu Yanbin)*

Clockwise from top left:

*The Langya Terrace appears to be an ordinary hill in Jiaonan City, yet it had met with the appreciation of successive monarchs. Gou Jian (?-465 B.C.), the King of the State of Yue, moved*

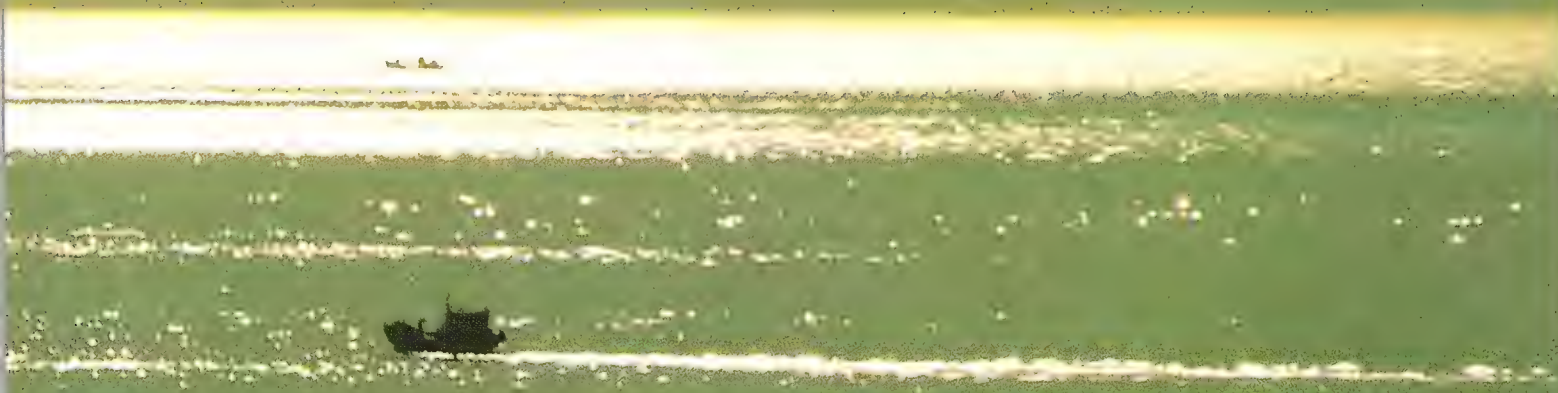
*his capital to this place. Qin Shihuang had the terrace rebuilt and a stone tablet erected with inscriptions to sing the praises of the place and, in fact, he lingered here for three months. The second Qin emperor Erhuang (reign dates 209-207 B.C.) also climbed up here and left a carved stone tablet (today visitors can find only half of it left). Later, the Western Han Dynasty Emperor Wudi (reign dates 140-87 B.C.) made a special trip here on his eastern inspection tour. In recent years, two underground earthenware pipes leading up to the top of the terrace were discovered. These passages were built during the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.). Unfortunately, much of this cultural legacy has been ruined or severely damaged. Only those careful observers could detect the remains of the bricks, tiles or tablets in mounds or even the walls of a latrine.*

*The beaches of the peninsula are constantly washed by waves, so the rock formations along the shore are of grotesque shape. Against the changeable hazes and the varying rosy clouds at sunrise and sunset, these give rein to one's imagination. According to legend, it was through the sea near the Changdao Island that the legendary Eight Immortals set off to cross the ocean. (Photo by Yu Ze'en)*

Mount Laoshan

*Standing halfway up Hantong Hill in Laizhou City is a Taoist grotto constructed in the interregnum between the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) and the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). The grotto consists of six caves arranged in upper and lower rows, inside which stand the figures of Wang Chongyang, Liu Changsheng and other Taoist priests of the Quanzhen Sect. Occasionally when the sun casts a ray through the winding incense smoke into the caves, the caves have an aura of mystery. When the Taoist priests of the Quanzhen Sect travelled round the Jiaodong Peninsula, they inspired images of immortals in the minds of the local people. As a result, Hantong Hill was once called by the local people "The Hill of Gods" and the grotto, "The Caves of Immortals".*





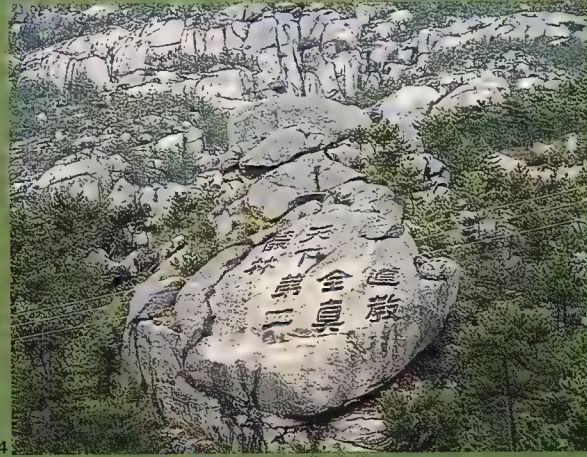
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3



2



4



Penglai County seat faces the Bohai Sea. Here one can enjoy viewing the tough or calm sea and changeable clouds. People occasionally see a mirage of a busy city with high buildings and incessant streams of cars above the horizon. Some say it is the reflection of a city in Japan or in Korea, still others say it is Dalian. On the Tianheng Mountain in Penglai County, a memorial archway was built to allow tourists to look into the distance for the "Penglai Fairyland" in an atmosphere replicating that during the time that Qin Shihuang made his famous search. Bathed in pink-purple sky at daybreak, one can feel a desire like the First Emperor to become an immortal.





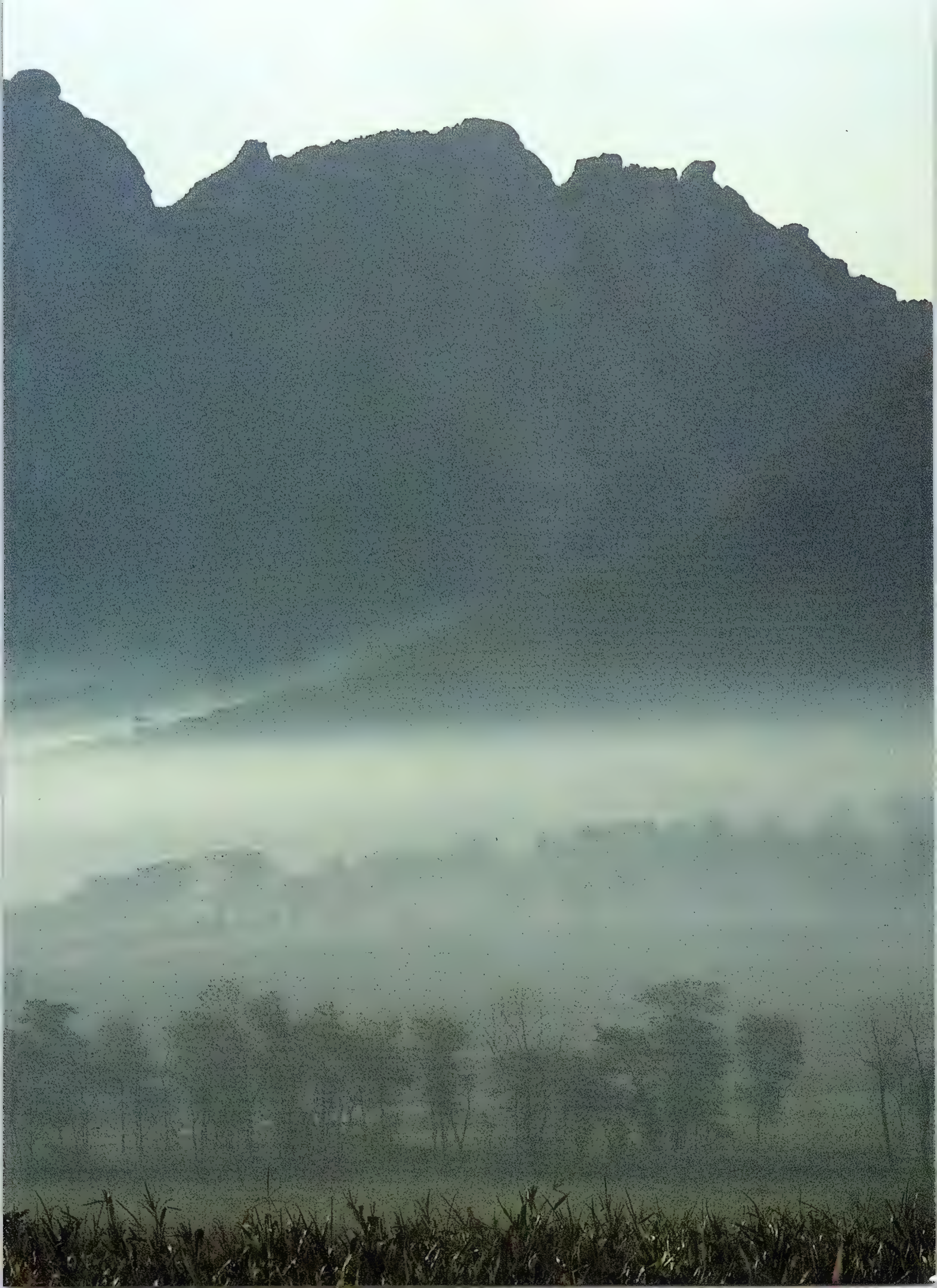




*Located in Rongcheng, Chashan Hill borders on the Yellow Sea. Owing to the thick fogs and clouds along the coast, the Chashan Hill is often hidden with only the peak visible. Wang Yuyang, one of the seven masters of the Quanzhen Sect of Taoism, once lived in seclusion here and founded the Quanzhen Kunshan Sect.*











**Above:**

It is said the native home of the Quanzhen seven masters and the birthplace of the Quanzhen Sect was on Mount Kunyu in Wendeng. Today, no historic sites are left at the summit of the mountain. But looking down at the surrounding hillsides and valleys, one can see towns and villages dotting the cols and emerging from under the clouds. With a path paved with slabstones extending to the horizon and reed catkins flying from the reeds flanking the path, the place offers an appreciation of timeless forces.

**Left:**

The 1,133-metre-high Mount Laoshan towers over the coast of the Yellow Sea. It has long been described as a "Mountain Inhabited by the Immortals". The mineral water wells from the grey granite is considered to have strong medicinal powers. Laoshan has been a great draw for a long time. The Qin emperor Shihuang and Han emperor Wudi once came here to pray for longevity. Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) later sent some alchemists here to make elixir. Taoist priests Giu Chuji and Zhang Sanfeng cultivated themselves and practised Taoism here. Thus Mount Laoshan is called the second largest place of Taoist monasteries. Today's Taoist Taiqing Temple, the largest





temple on Laoshan, and its surrounding areas, have become tourist spots crowded with visitors. The Sanguan, Sangqing and Sanhuang halls can also be visited. Only at the Nine Water Bends located deep in the mountains during a tranquil night under the sky with the moon and stars, can one experience the atmosphere of a fairyland.

**Right:**  
Danya Precipice, where the First Emperor stood, used to be an open precipice without any adornment. During the Tang Dynasty, it was considered the best place to offer sacrifices to the Dragon King of the Sea, so the Dragon King Palace was built here. During the Song Dynasty (960-1279), there were a group of temples centring on this Dragon King Palace which was also called the Penglai Palace. During the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the Water Castle was built on Danya Precipice to guard against invasions by Japanese pirates. The richly ornamented buildings and the many visitors attracted by the mirage mentioned earlier have given additional character to the place. Only at night when hearing the waves rhythmically beating the walls of the fort, and watching the Penglai Palace silhouetted in the moonlight, can one see natural poetry in this place. (Photo by Cui Yan)





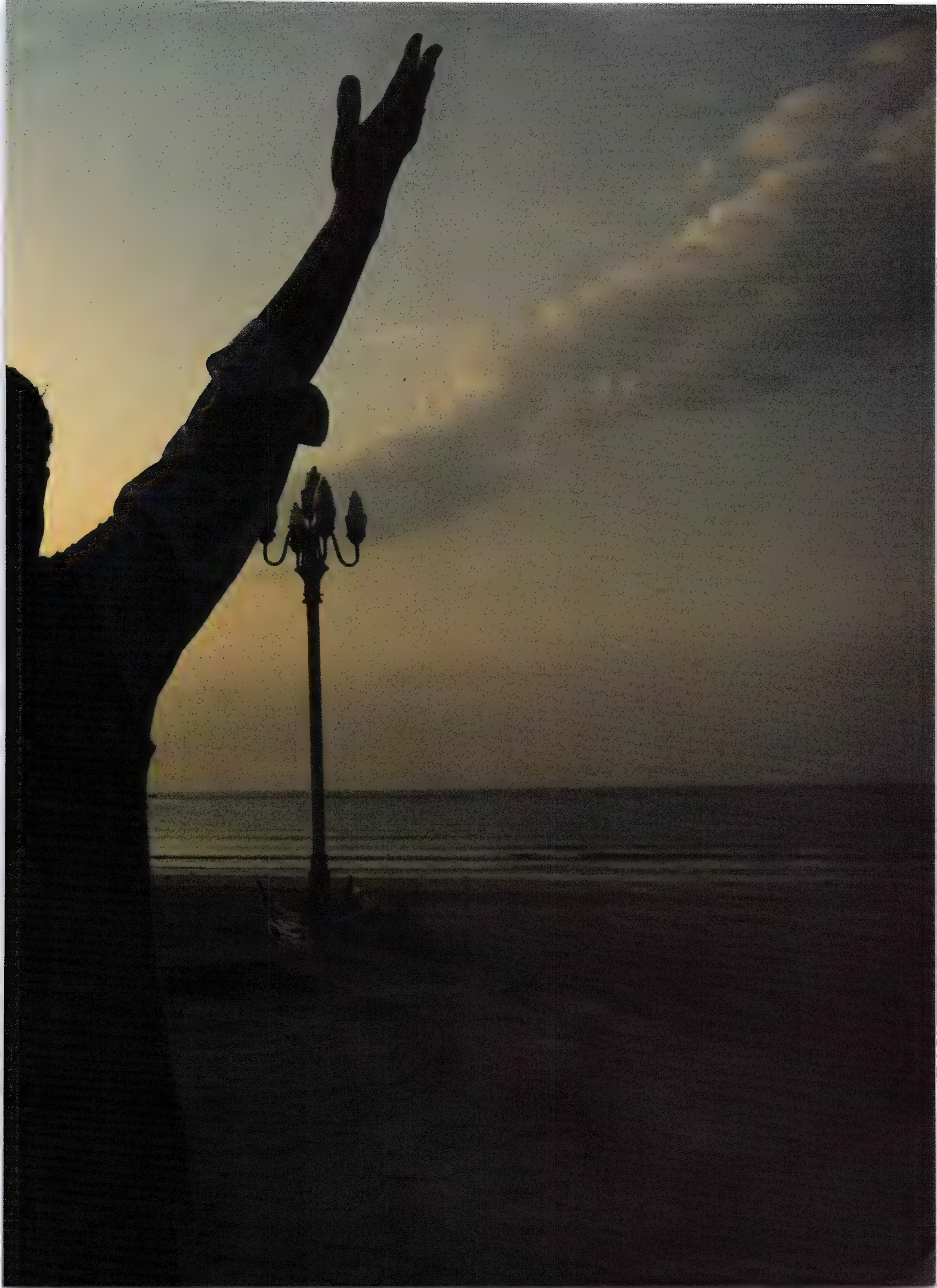
JIAODONG PENINSULA

# A Day in Qingdao

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY CHAPMAN LEE









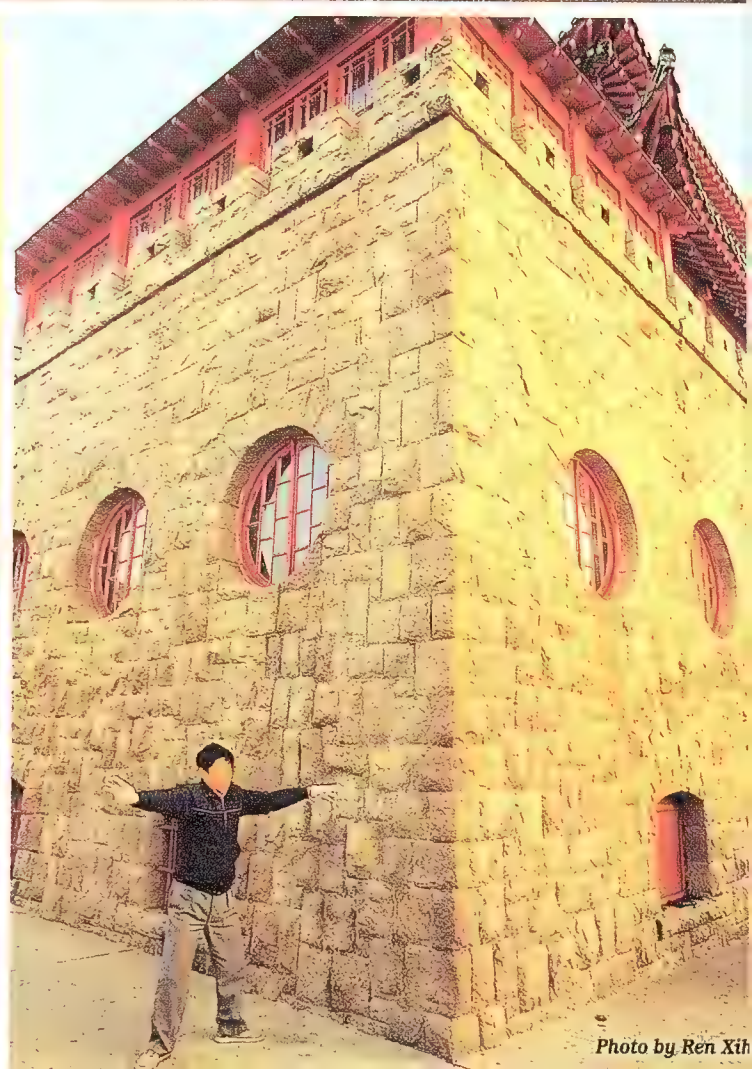


Many Qingdao people begin their day by doing morning exercises. All sorts of exercises on the long seaside make for a harmonious picture.

*Photo by Ren Xihai*

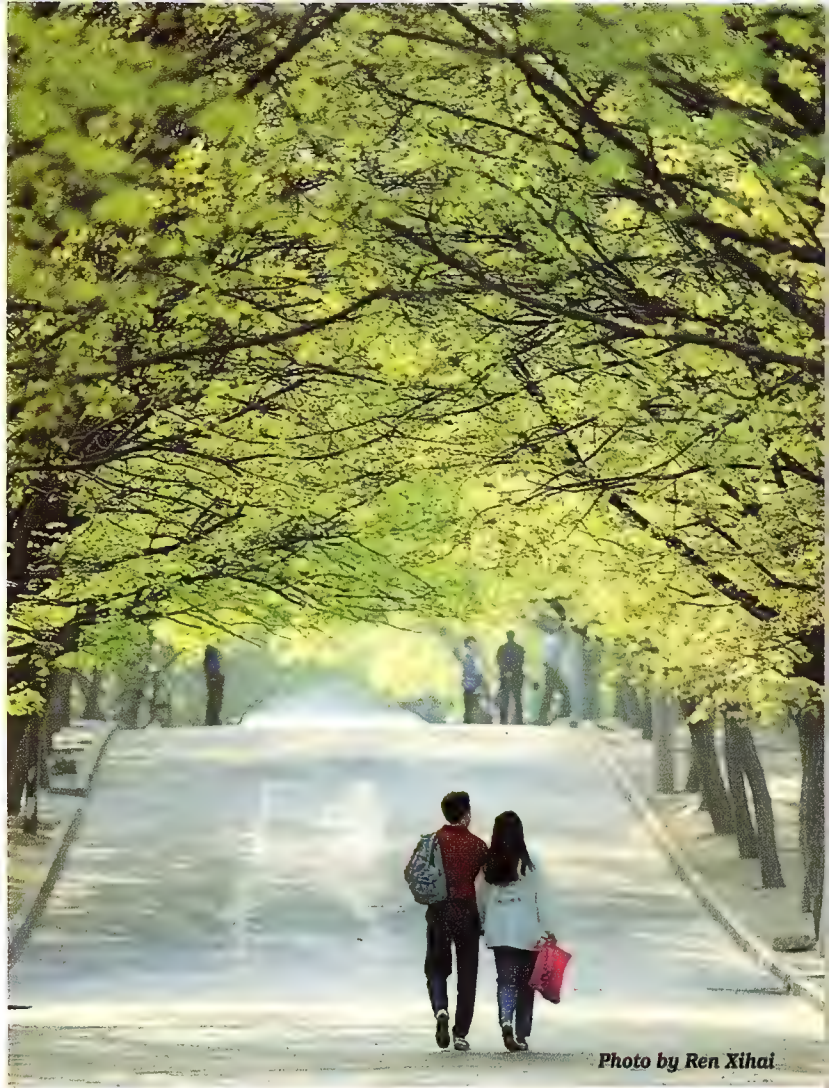
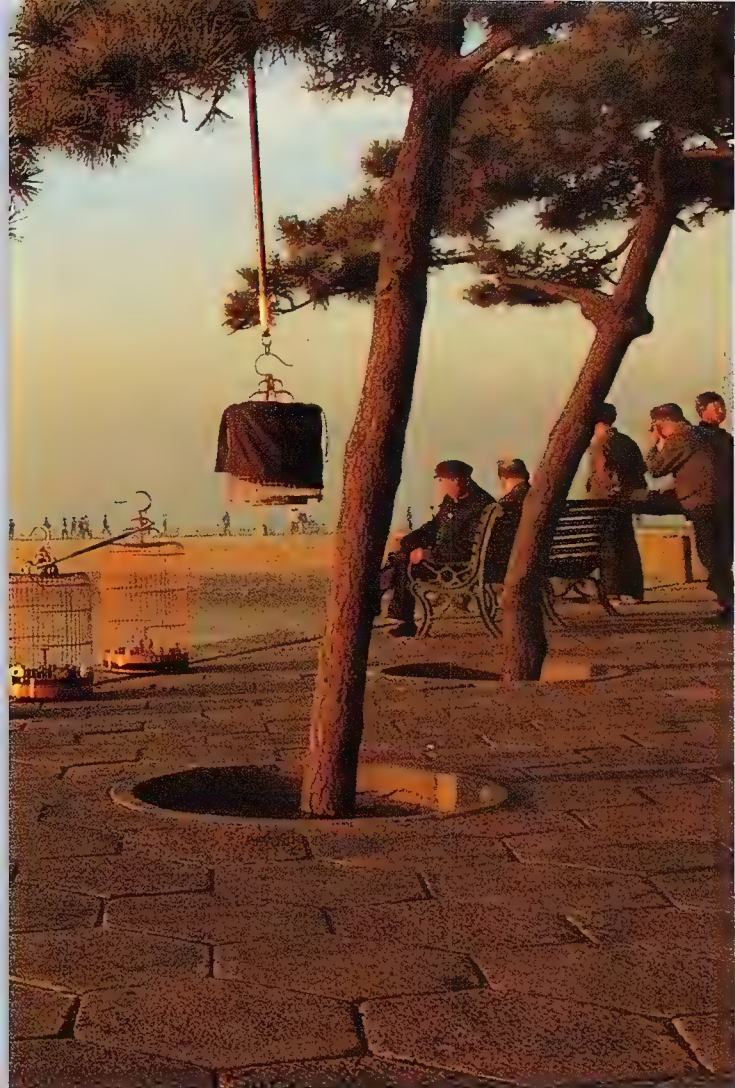


*Photo by Ren Xihai*



*Photo by Ren Xihai*









The beaches of Qingdao in the morning are very crowded. Most people here are tourists who thoroughly enjoy the blue sea under the blue sky with wisps of white clouds, the gentle breeze and golden sand.

**T**hough the east sky showed its first colour, the city below was still in slumber. However, people donning white hats had already begun sweeping the streets strewn with fallen leaves with huge brooms. This is Qingdao, a city of 6.66 million people located on the southeastern shore of the Gulf of Jiaozhou where the gulf intersects the Yellow Sea on the southern side of the Jiaodong Peninsula. It is also the terminus of the Qingdao-Jinan Railway. A tranquil sea resort, Qingdao, I believe, can calm down any agitated soul.

I strolled through the Badaguan (Eight Big Pass) area on the southeastern side, which refers to eight streets named after eight famous mountain passes in China. Those streets were well shaded by luxuriantly verdant trees and flowers. I found the area very enjoyable and felt relaxed walking there.

### **People and Birds Vie with One Another to Greet the New Day**

Many people in this city were early risers, for they were eager to breathe the fresh morning air. They were busy doing morning exercises in parks, on the beach and the streets along the seaside. I saw an old man practising *taiji* boxing and sword play with his eyes closed. Young men stood on their hands. Children's efforts should not be

Photo by Ren Xihai



Photo by Sun Lizhi





belittled either, for they were able to run for several blocks at one go. Housewives stood in rows dancing leisurely to the beat of disco music. But young women gathered in another corner danced traditional ballroom dance steps accompanied by a melodious flute, their silk trousers and silk belts fluttering in the air.

At the seaside, people strolled along while listening to radios they had brought with them. Strains of music from disco, classical or pop songs and the news were mixed with sounds of rhythm-counting for dance beginners and the chirrup of birds of all kinds. The birds, all facing east, chirped merrily for all they were worth. It seemed that the people and birds were vying with one another to greet the first light of a new day.

### Sea-Bathing in the Morning

After morning exercises, people returned home for breakfast, getting everything ready for their children to go to school and then go to work. After a busy early morning, the city resumed its usual tranquil atmosphere of a sea resort.

Now bathers and sun worshippers gradually arrived at the beaches. Soon the No.1, No.2, No.3 and No.6 Beaches on the Yellow Sea were crowded with morning bathers. Some lay on the beach, others buried themselves



in the sand, only revealing their faces. Yet others even joined children building sand castles.

The blue rolling waves pushed up and up towards the beach and then receded, leaving crystal foam and joyful laughter in their wake. Nearby there were row upon row of little stalls selling all sorts of souvenirs made of shells, bamboo and reeds as well as fashionable swimming suits and so on. Huge shells at one stall were extremely attractive, but what I liked the most were little Western-style houses made of bamboo slits and reed leaves. In fact,

*Photo by Ren Xihai*







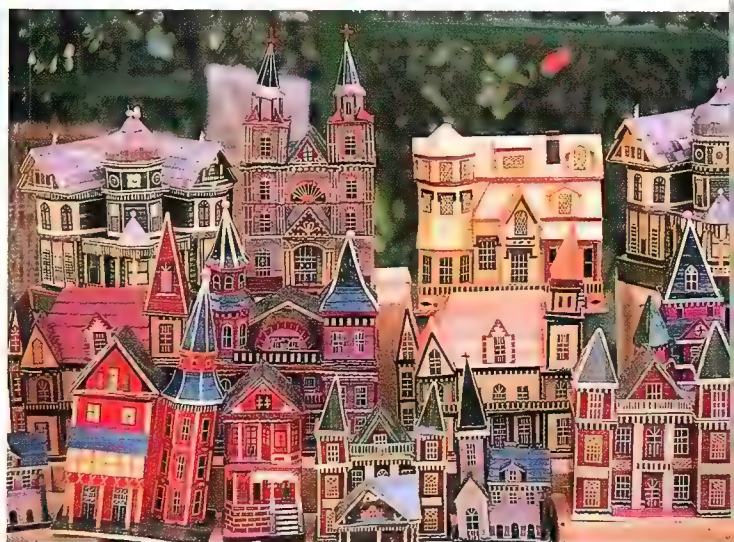
Qingdao is a relaxed city in late afternoon. Young people dance or chatter to kill time. Married ones either take children back home or do some shopping. They seem to enjoy their life thoroughly. Elderly ones chant Buddhist sutras, play chess, or sip tea while chatting. Each seeks pleasure in his own way.

these handicrafts reflect the experience of Qingdao, where many buildings were erected in Western style architecture and are still prominent features in today's Qingdao.

Relaxing on the beach of Qingdao is of course not the exclusive privilege of tourists. On the quiet beaches near Badaguan area and Taipingjiao, there came peals of laughter of boys and girls from local primary schools. They gathered in small circles, took out all sorts of food such as beef, sausage, apple, banana, canned orange, bread and cookies, preparing for a picnic. But some boys would rather wait and went to catch crickets amidst grass nearby or little crabs in the group of rocks at the seaside.

### Busy Zhongshan Road

On Zhongshan Road, the busiest area in downtown Qingdao, there was a big commotion. Slightly before ten o'clock the road was crowded with people. In front of a stall selling spits of roasted beef, there was a queue of customers. In order to buy the fragrantly appetizing spits, they would stand in queue for ten minutes. Rows of shops were full of fashionable clothes in Japanese style. There were life-sized cardboard images of Japanese film stars positioned in front of some shops. They looked so realistic that one, if standing a few metres away, might take them for real people. Shop assistants were all well dressed and





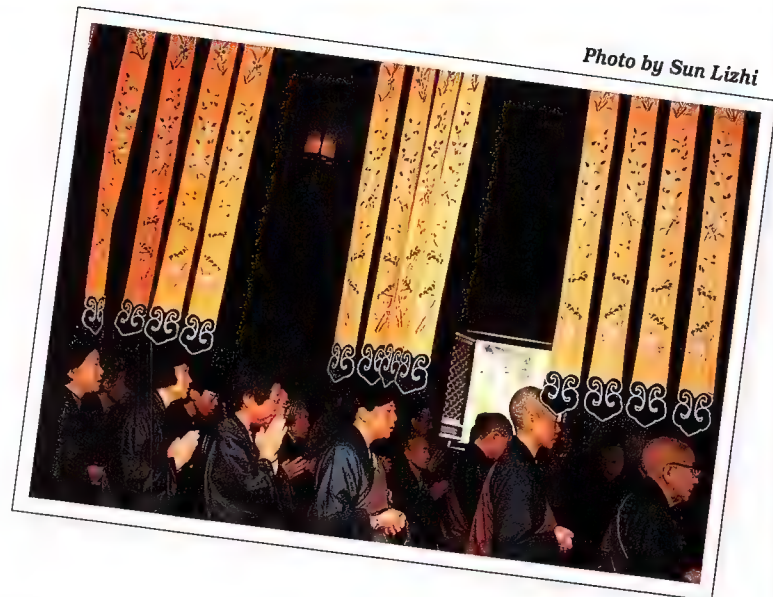
wore make-up which, I gather, would help them sell their goods by creating an aura of professionalism.

The further north we went, the busier the road became, for we were nearing the renowned Jimo Road Bazaar where all sorts of small articles were available. This bazaar was large with food, clothes, tools, decorations and whatever you name it. Many of the goods available here were actually upmarket items such as jeans, leather cases, coral decorative objects, and even shark's fin at the price of more than a hundred yuan for half a kilogram. No wonder people flocked to this part of the city.

### **Endless Treasures on the Beach**

After lunch, the beaches looked quite different. During ebb tide, as the water receded, stretches of pebbles appeared. People, men and women, old and young, were searching for beautiful pebbles, shells and shellfish, tasty seaweed and so on. The seaside of this area teemed with seaweed. People came to gather it and brought it home. Having been thoroughly washed and some spices added, the seaweed could be made into a delicious side dish. Anyway, on those pebbled beaches, there seemed to be endless little treasures for people to discover.

Many of the local people enjoyed taking a walk on the beach after lunch. I was surprised to see two or three



*Photo by Sun Lizhi*

newlyweds there at this time. The bridegrooms' hair were ruffled by the wind, and the bottoms of the brides' wedding dresses were sprinkled with sand grains. They had come to have pictures taken at the most important time of their lives.

### **After Work**

After mid-day, Qingdao began to come alive again. Local people seemed very fond of singing and dancing. Perhaps the morning dance session was not enough for some people. So after work, many began to dance again. At this

*Photo by Ren Xihai*

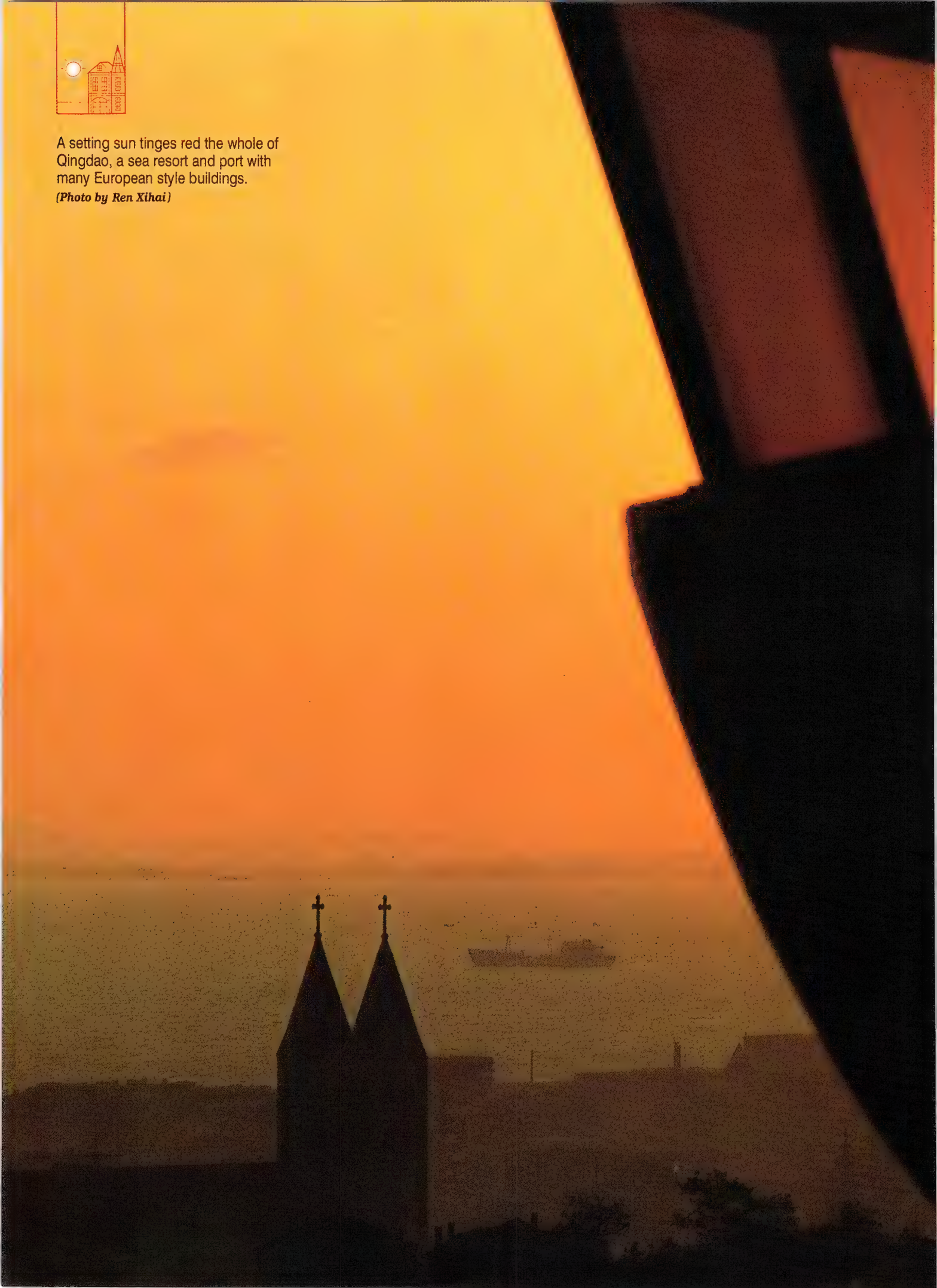




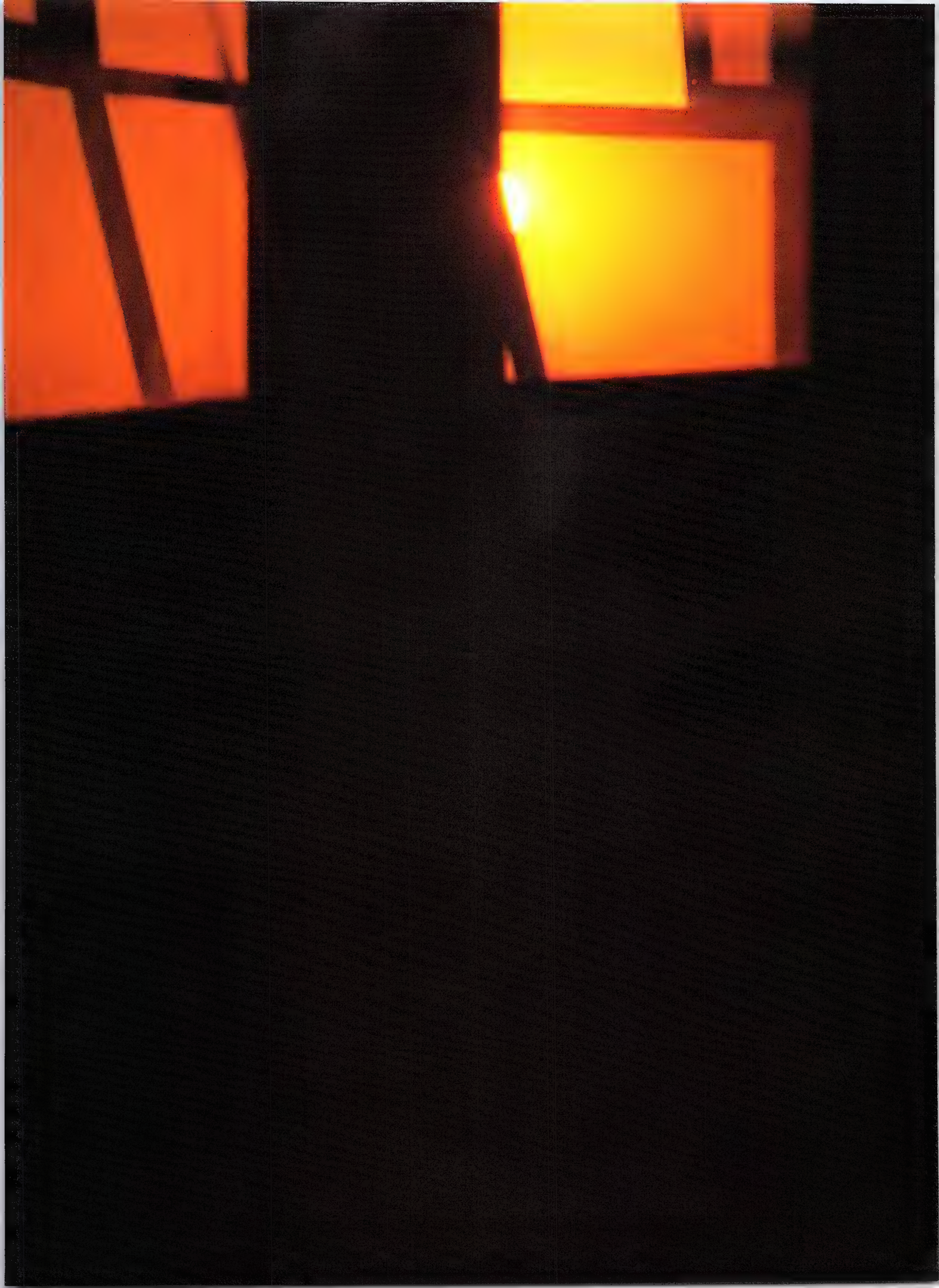


A setting sun tinges red the whole of Qingdao, a sea resort and port with many European style buildings.

*(Photo by Ren Xihai)*











As dusk was falling, tourists and locals alike will not miss the opportunity to eat seafood, while the local people prefer to have barbecue together with the family. Night cannot abate their enthusiasm for life. In this park, middle-aged people practise *qigong* to keep fit, while elderly ones sing arias from Beijing opera with resonant voices.

time of a day, ballroom dancing seemed to be more popular. Couples waltzed in parks, skating rinks and so on. They danced not only the waltz but also the cha-cha and tango.

After four o'clock in the afternoon, people ended their work shift and were on their way home. Women in close-fitting dress with high neck and slit skirts rode bikes home with one hand controlling the bike handlebar and the other slinging a bag of meat and vegetables. Young fathers met their children at school or kindergarten gates and brought them home. I even saw a man with his child and wife on the same bike. Though three on a bike appeared quite risky, they seemed in high spirits.

Presently kitchen smoke rose from those red-roofed houses on the mountain slope. White smoke lingering amidst treetops in the last rays of the day's sun looked dazzlingly bright yet misty.

### Night Life in the Sea Resort

In the gloaming of the evening, self-employed people switched on neon lights or strings of little decorative bulbs of their small restaurants and began business. These restaurants, usually very small, could only hold three or four tables. However, the seafood they provided were really fresh and delicious.





A street full of such restaurants and snack-bars was known as "Murderers' Row". This was because their price was far too high at least in comparison with that in other places. Restaurants lining this street, however, were still full of customers, attracted by their rich variety of seafood and freshness.

While tourists were enjoying seafood, local people enjoyed cool open air in the streets. I saw a man massaging a patient lying on a simple bed in a small lane, and heard the music of Chinese fiddle accompanying arias of Beijing opera from a park in the middle of a residential section. The singers were usually elderly people. They might slowly totter along but when singing, their voices were still resonant.

From a corner in this park, there came the melody which sounded like the chanting of Buddhist sutras. Its rhythm was slow and hypnotic. Under the illumination of lights from nearby buildings, I saw a group of people standing in a circle. I strained to look and realized that they were slowly moving their bodies accompanied by Buddhist music. Then I realized that they were practising *qigong* exercises. Serenaded by such a lullaby, the sea resort here gradually lapsed into its dreams.

Translated by Wang Mingjie





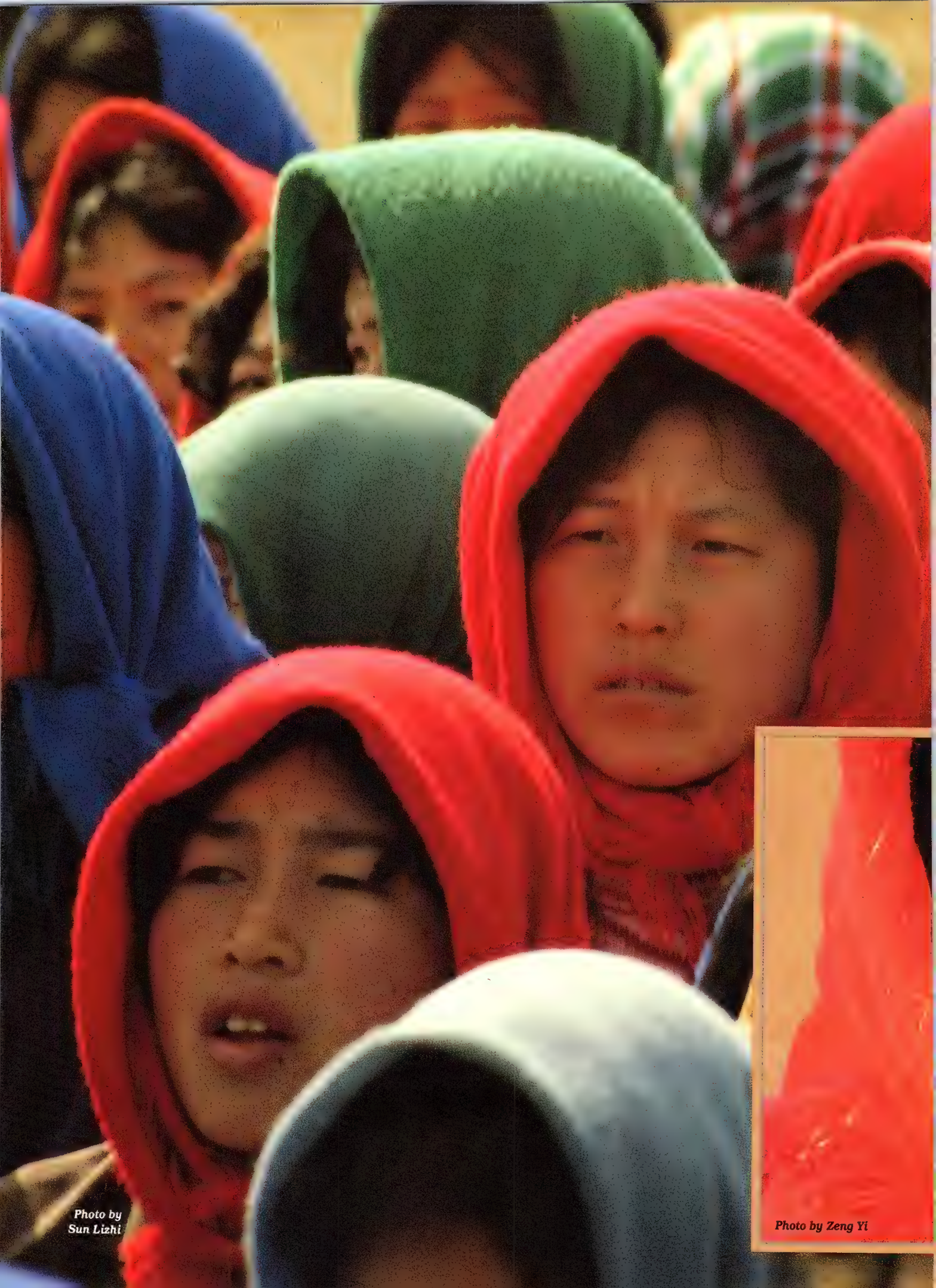


Photo by  
Sun Lizhi



Photo by Zeng Yi





JIAODONG PENINSULA

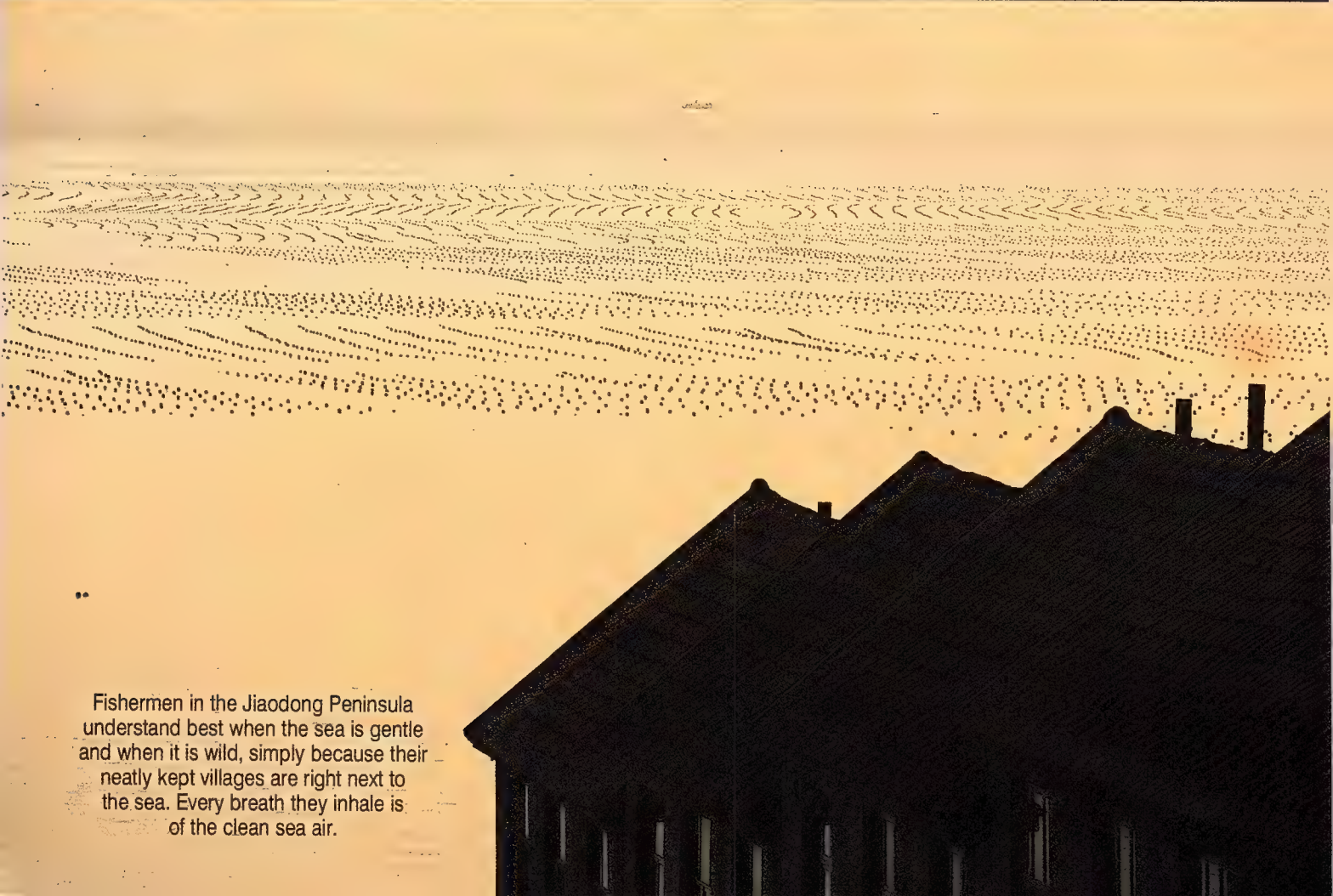
# Jiaodong Peninsula Fishing Villages

## Changing with the Times

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY CHAPMAN LEE

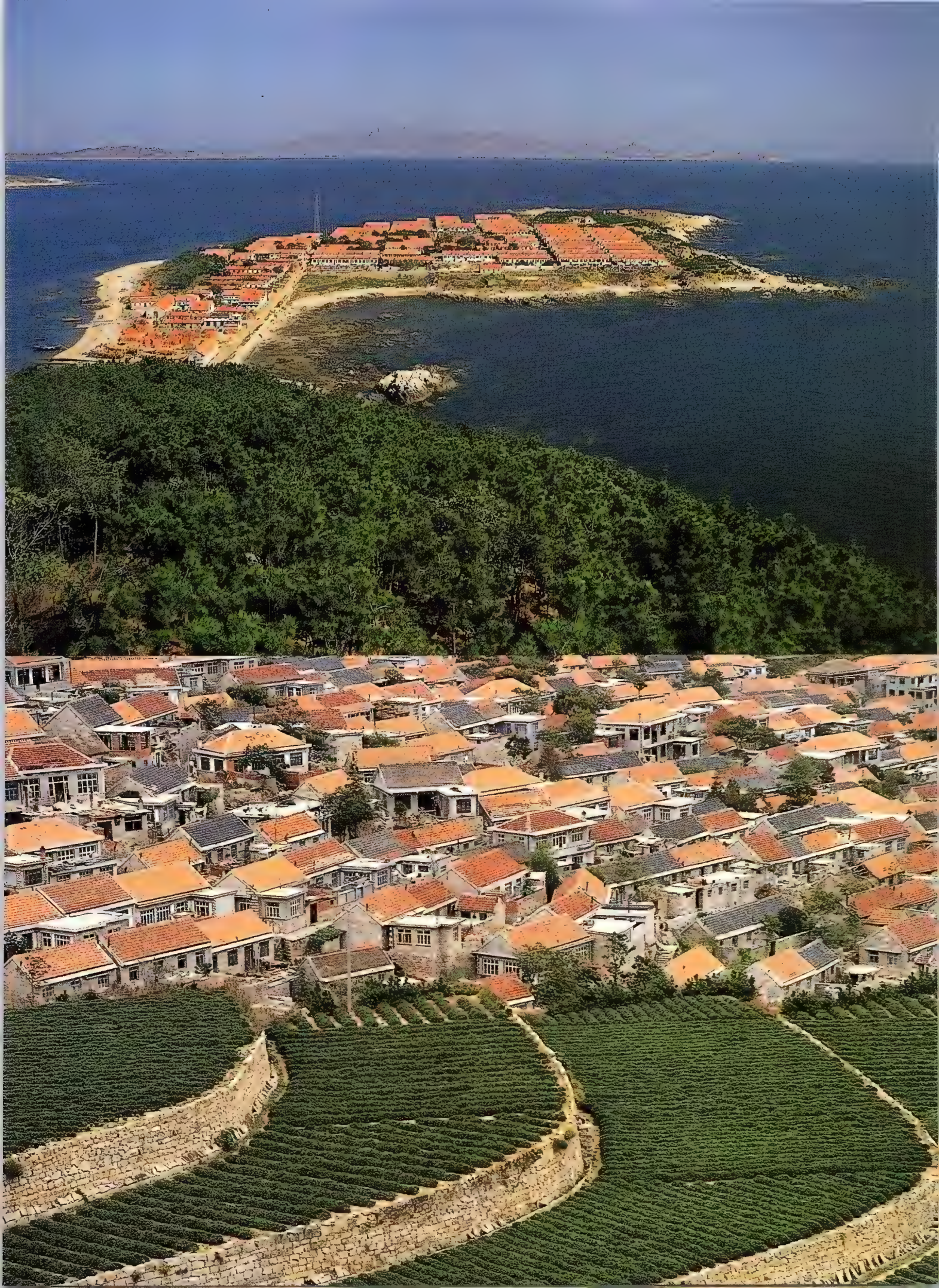






Fishermen in the Jiaodong Peninsula  
understand best when the sea is gentle  
and when it is wild, simply because their  
neatly kept villages are right next to  
the sea. Every breath they inhale is  
of the clean sea air.









**H**aving arrived at Rongcheng, a town on the eastern end of the Jiaodong Peninsula in Shandong Province which looks down at the Bohai Sea, I asked a local friend: "Where can I see fishermen's houses with roofs made of seaweed?"

He immediately showed a long face, apparently not pleased at the question. Instead of giving an answer, he shot back this question: "Do you think that fishing villages in this place are made up of thatch-roofed houses? If you were also thinking of Jiaodong Peninsula fishermen going out to sea in small sampans or eternally mending their fishing nets, I'm sorry to say that you won't be seeing anything like this. Our fishing villages have changed."

What he said aroused my curiosity and made me even more eager to see for myself how different the fishing villages here were from my preconception.

### **An Idyllic Scene**

At 5:30 in the morning, though it is not yet risen, the sun has already tinged the deep purplish-blue sky with an orange red glow. The seawater has turned as shiny as a mirror. All is quiet except for the pounding of the waves on the coast. Occasionally, a fishing boat sails by, leaving behind a long trail of ripples.

To city dwellers who live away from the sea, a scene like this is tantamount to a paradise but it is simply part of their everyday life to fishermen inhabiting the Jiaodong Peninsula. The sea so pervades their life that it seems just a metre away from their door and when the local people take a breath, it is always the air of sea breezes that they

inhale. Tempered by the endless stretches of alternating blue water and stormy seas, they are well aware of all the characteristics of the huge ocean.

### **Villas or Fishermen's Houses**

Fishermen's houses on the Jiaodong Peninsula seem more like villas as these two or three-storey octagonal houses, each storey covering nearly 90 square metres of floor space, are complete with gardens both in the front and back, and, of course, dining rooms, living rooms, studies and bedrooms. Built according to a common design, they look extremely neatly laid out in the villages. The interior of these houses which feature French windows is carefully furnished. There are embossed wallpaper, beautifully made pendent lamps, red carpets and complete sets of bed and pillow covers. Furthermore, the houses are equipped with 28-inch colour TV sets, stereos, refrigerators and washing machines. Outside the houses, motorbikes are parked. Houses like these which cost 80,000 to 90,000 yuan are today living quarters for many of the local residents on the peninsula.

### **Wealth from the Sea**

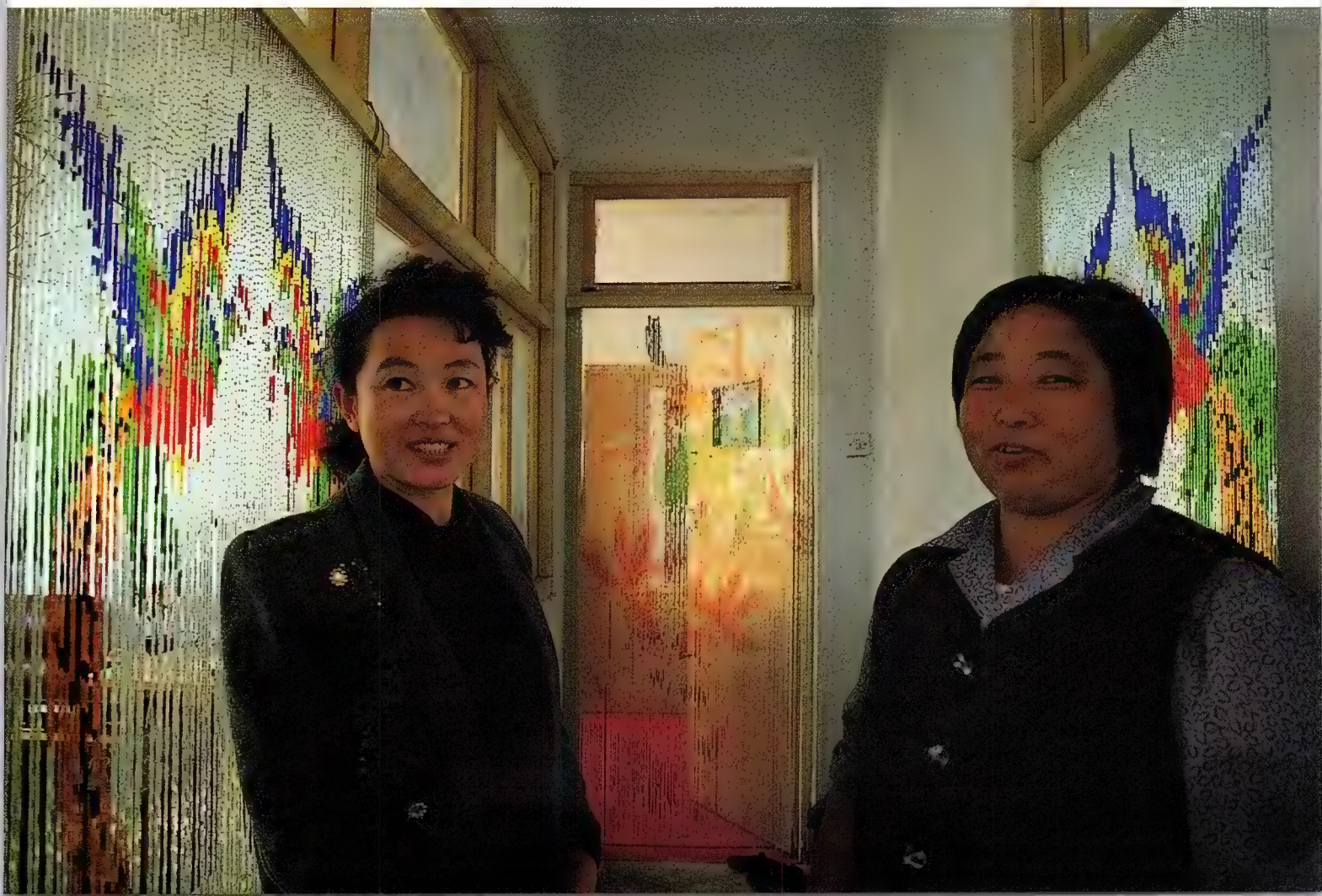
The sea provides the Jiaodong Peninsula's residents with abundant resources of wealth. Geographically, the peninsula appears like a tongue sticking out into the sea separating the Bohai Sea from the Yellow Sea. The Yellow Sea, which extends into the vast Pacific Ocean, is home to a great variety of fish while the Bohai, taking in the water emptied by the Yellow River, has a water temperature, a





Inside the well-kept villa-like homes of the fishermen, paintings and pictures are hung on the wall as interior decorations. In their everyday life, they still live plainly, being straightforward and practical. Their tradition of making dried fish and mending their own fishing nets is very much alive. For their children, those cute but helpless young crabs are still good pets and toys.

Photo by Yu Chunhua







salt content and a depth ideal for fish to breed. The coastal area stretching over a thousand kilometres along the Jiaodong Peninsula is the route taken by fish and shrimp that travel back and forth between the Bohai and Yellow seas and yields dozens of different species of fish, shrimp, crab, shellfish and seaweed. Many of these aquatic products are expensive species such as abalone, scallop, prawn and sea cucumber.

Along the peninsula, there is the largest fishing port in northern China and a place called Shidao just south of Rongcheng which is one of the five largest fishing grounds in the entire country. Fishing in this area is carried out in deep waters and fishermen always operate in fleets of several motorized boats. Normally, their fishing trip lasts at least two weeks to a month. A fleet setting out from Changdao Island north of the Jiaodong Peninsula close to Penglai, for example, will have to spend several months on the seas before it returns from the waters off Hainan Island in the south for fishing there. In such cases, the boats are equipped with deep freezers and fishermen often sell their catch to purchasing companies right on the high seas. It is not uncommon for Jiaodong fishermen to leave home empty-handed and return the same way, except that their wallets have definitely become full.

### **Raising Abalones and Scallops**

Though fishing in the deep sea is a profitable enterprise, it does not offer the kind of secure and steady income as aquatic culture. Therefore, people on the peninsula have been shifting their focus from fishing to raising aquatic products. About a thousand beautiful and charm-

ing small sea bays along the peninsula coast between the Laizhou Bay in the north to the Haizhou Bay in the south have been turned into farms to raise fish, shrimp and shellfish such as abalone, scallop, prawn and kelp.

Tourists travelling along the coast can see neatly arranged screens and nets on the fish farms which seem to have added to the seawater a decorative veil that gently moves up and down with the waves.

### **Open and Bold Characteristics**

Though some of them might be entrepreneurs and quite wealthy, fishermen from the Jiaodong Peninsula impress people with their unique bold, open and straightforward traits despite their newly acquired outfit of Western clothes. After all, they have, for generations, been "sons of the sea" as the locals like to say. People in Shandong Province are known for their robust physical build and fishermen along the coast of the Jiaodong Peninsula are even more impressive in this regard. The bronze colour of their skin, their sturdy musculature, their broad and warm smile and bellowing sound upon seeing relatives and friends and the capability of not blushing after gulping down a bottle of fiery spirits are all the results of their hard experiences of breaking the surging waves and fighting against rain and wind on the high seas.

### **Customs Spawned from the Sea**

Fishermen from the Jiaodong Peninsula are busiest during the two fishing seasons of the year, for their well-being is determined by how much they can haul in. Guyu (Grain Rain, 6th Solar Term), usually in mid-April, means



Photo by Zhang Heyong



Photo by Zhang Heyong



Before going out to the sea, every preparatory job is carried out meticulously. Only the best materials are used to build boats. Grand ceremonies at Grain Rain (6th Solar Term) cannot be dispensed with; people, dressed up as fishes, shrimps and crabs, parade through the street as part of the ritual to pray for a good fishing harvest. Sacrifices complete with wine and cakes must be offered to the sea deities.

Photo by Ren Xihai







more to the fishermen than other solar terms of the year. Once this day is past, they will go out to sea for a rather long period.


Before the fishing fleet departs, a solemn and lively ceremony to offer sacrifices to the sea is held and attended by everyone in the village. Women, taking with them home-made pastries along with incense and candles, will go on top of a hill overlooking the sea to pray for a good catch and the safe return of the men. Once they have loaded all the materials they need while at sea, the men dutifully make sacrifices to the god of the sea. Children, donned in bright uniforms, hold colourful flags and flowers and act as a cheering squad, giving their fathers or uncles a hearty send-off.

The most interesting activities, though, are the *yangko* dance and folk art shows, which fully reveal the imagination and humour of the fishermen. In China's hinterland, performers taking part in such traditional dances and shows normally play the role of auspicious animals such as the dragon, lion and unicorn. The fishermen on the Jiaodong Peninsula, however, on such occasions unmistakably choose to represent events closely related to their trade. The performers, all suitably dressed up, act as fishes, shrimps and crabs and humorously attempt to duplicate the graceful movements of these sea creatures in opening their gill covers and flapping their fins.

### Women Run the Show

The period of great merry-making is followed by the bidding of farewell. Amidst thundering firecrackers, sons say goodbye to their mothers; husbands, to their wives; and fathers, to their children. Then with firm and determined strides, they take leave and board the ships which sail away, red flags fluttering on board, into the vast sea. Now a solitary life of fighting storms and waves, accompanied only by the sun, moon and stars begins.

In the villages, the women also keep busy, cooking, looking after children or collecting hundreds of pounds of kelp from farms. With every job on the shore placed squarely on their shoulders, women effectively run the entire scene while the men are away. Fishermen's wives from the Jiaodong Peninsula who love to wear scarves and loose-fitting clothes are known for being diligent and capable. Kelp over ten feet in length and over a dozen pounds in weight seem to be strips of silk cloth in their hands as they skilfully pull, wind and bring in the sea plant.

While working, the women look forward to the return of their men weeks or sometimes months later when whole families will reunite in their villa-like homes, eat dumplings with globefish fillings and sea urchin soup, enjoying such a reunion in a style unique to fishermen and their families. 

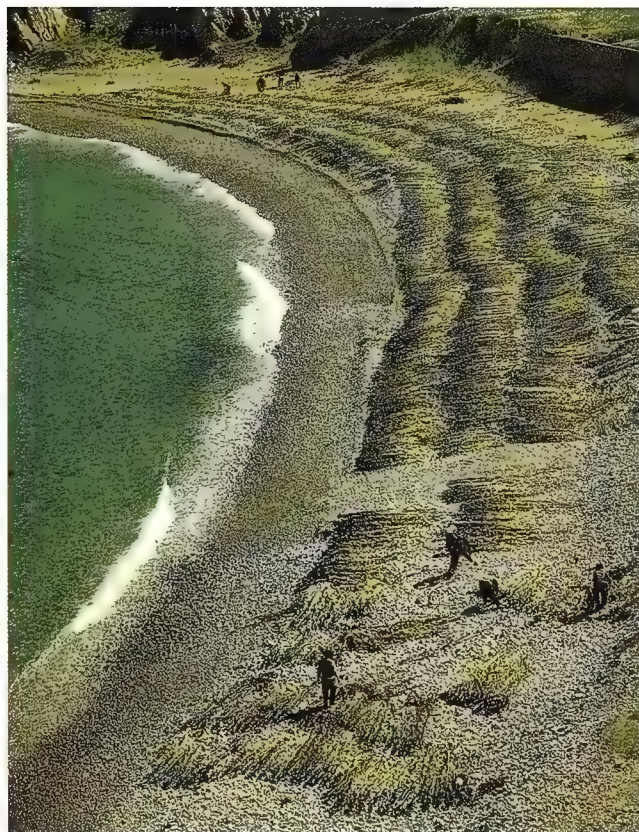
Translated by Huang Youyi



Photo by Yu Chunhua



Photo by Hu Yanbin



Out on the sea, men who never do any household chores at home now have to make their own dumplings. Staying behind, women become the pillars of the family as they do everything such as taking care of the children, cooking meals, washing clothes, balancing accounts, repairing houses and processing kelp.

Photo by Yu Ze'en





# Folk Arts and Crafts in Weifang

ARTICLE BY CHAPMAN LEE

A beautifully painted kite produced in Weifang (1, by Liu Fujun) Wood-block print New Year picture made in Yangjiabu (2, by Liu Fujun) Gaomi County's clay figures (3, by Li Xia) A colourfully painted picture drawn with a willow twig ash (4, by Chapman Lee) Cloth toys produced in Weifang (5, by Liu Fujun) A padauk container inlaid with silver (6, by Liu Fujun) A paper-cut from Gaomi County (7, by Chapman Lee) A cloth-cut bas-relief picture (8, by Liu Fujun)







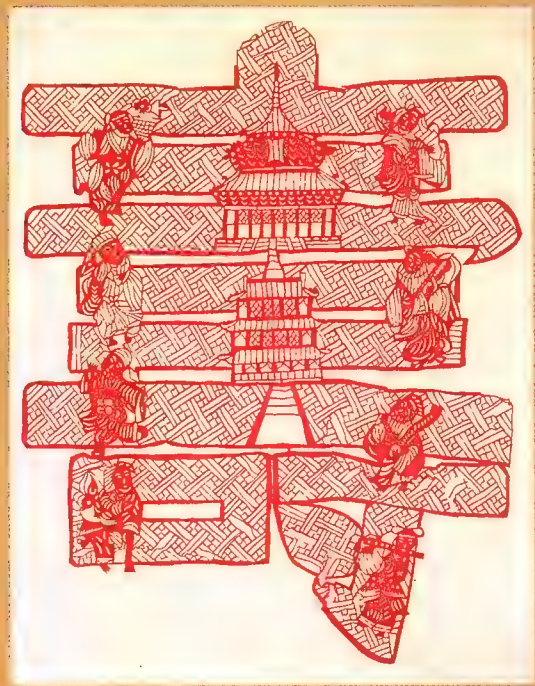
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6



4



7



5



8



*A variety of ingeniously crafted kites displayed in the Yangjiabu Kite Exhibition Hall (by Pang Shouyi)*



**A**lthough Weifang City boasts neither famous mountains nor great rivers, nor magnificent scenic spots and historical sites, and only a few cultural attractions, yet every year thousands of tourists flock here. The city is like a treasure chest gathering together all kinds of folk arts and crafts. These handicrafts produced by farmers can be divided into several main types including paper-cuts, New Year pictures, kites, embroidery, clay sculptures and rag dolls. Bright in colour, with bold and vigorous lines and with lively images, these local products fascinate me.

Located on the Qingdao-Jinan Railway line in the central part of the Jiaolai Plain in Shandong Province, Weifang is the key junction between the Jiaodong Peninsula and the hinterland.

In the past Weifang was a commodity centre. Folk artists in the surrounding countryside brought works such as toys, New Year pictures, paper-cuts and kites from several hundred kilometres away to sell in the centre. By the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1736-1795) of the Qing Dynasty, Weifang had already become a flourishing handicraft centre; craft workshops could be found everywhere, both in the city and the countryside. As the saying goes, "There is

Suzhou in the south and Weixian in the north", suggesting that in the Qing Dynasty, Weifang (known as Weixian at that time) was famous for its arts and crafts, perhaps even enjoying popularity comparable to Suzhou.

Even today every household is engaged in handicraft production. Each year after the autumn harvest, farmers in the countryside around Weifang gather together to make arts and crafts during the slack winter season. Sitting in front of their houses, they knead figures out of clay or cut butterflies out of paper. Although their products are, for the most part, not particularly outstanding, they find the work delightful and enjoyable. The more experienced New Year picture producers will bring out the wood blocks they have kept in their houses to make prints depicting the God of Wealth, The Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea and plump babies. These works with their auspicious themes always sell well at Spring Festival.

A few young paper-cut artists have emerged as promising artists in Gaomi County. Among them is Wang Shuhua who has formed a distinct style of her own, although she is but a teenage





**Above: Children living in the villages around Weifang often amuse themselves by making paper-cuts (by Li Xia)**

**Left: Households in Weifang selling their hand-made folk arts and crafts in the street just before the Lunar New Year (by Sun Jian)**


country girl. Yangjiabu in Hanting District in Weifang is one of China's three best New Year picture centres (the other two being Taohuawu in Suzhou and Yangliuqing in Tianjin) as well as the birthplace of the famous Weifang kites. The New Year prints and kites are two sister forms of art in Yangjiabu, with the New Year prints appearing first and the kites later.

An old folk artist once described Weifang's handicrafts as "archaic" and "rustic". Although Shandong is a coastal province, it has an inseparable connection with the culture of the Central Plains. Its folk arts and crafts today closely resemble those of Shanxi and Henan Provinces in terms of design and style. The old folk artist said that during the reign of Emperor Taizu (1368-1398) of the Ming Dynasty, Shanxi Province was hit by natural calamities in successive years, and the people there had no means of livelihood. As a result, some fled to Shandong and settled down in Weifang. This was the "archaic" source of Weifang's folk arts.

The "rusticity" of Weifang's folk arts is quite obvious. Most of the art works draw their subject matter from the everyday life of country people. Animals such as old oxen, spotted cats and fat

pigs always play a dominant part in such arts and crafts.

Though Weifang has today developed into a modern city, it remains unchanged as a place for the collection and distribution of folk arts and crafts. The only difference is that the scale of business has become bigger and its customer base has expanded from Chinese to foreigners. Each year Weifang exports not only its traditional folk arts and crafts but has also developed new lines such as padauk stationery inlaid with silver, pit engravings, rubbings from cultural relics and imitations of ancient bronzes.

However, Weifang's kites were the first handicraft to gain international recognition. The Weifang International Kite Festival which is held from April 1 to 5 every year draws thousands of tourists and participants from both home and abroad. Over several days, kites of all kinds, Chinese and foreign, ancient style and modern high tech fly in the sky over Weifang, and the Weifang Kite Museum, though known as the world's largest of its kind, can hardly contain the endless stream of visitors coming to see hundreds of kites, some dating back to the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). 

Translated by Xiong Zhenru



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Qingdao Associated Textiles Import and Export Corporation was established in 1982. It is a new type foreign-trade enterprise of both trade-industry and import-export combinations ratified by the state with the status of a legal person, mainly exporting various textiles and importing textile raw materials, dye-stuffs, chemicals and auxiliary materials for knitted goods.

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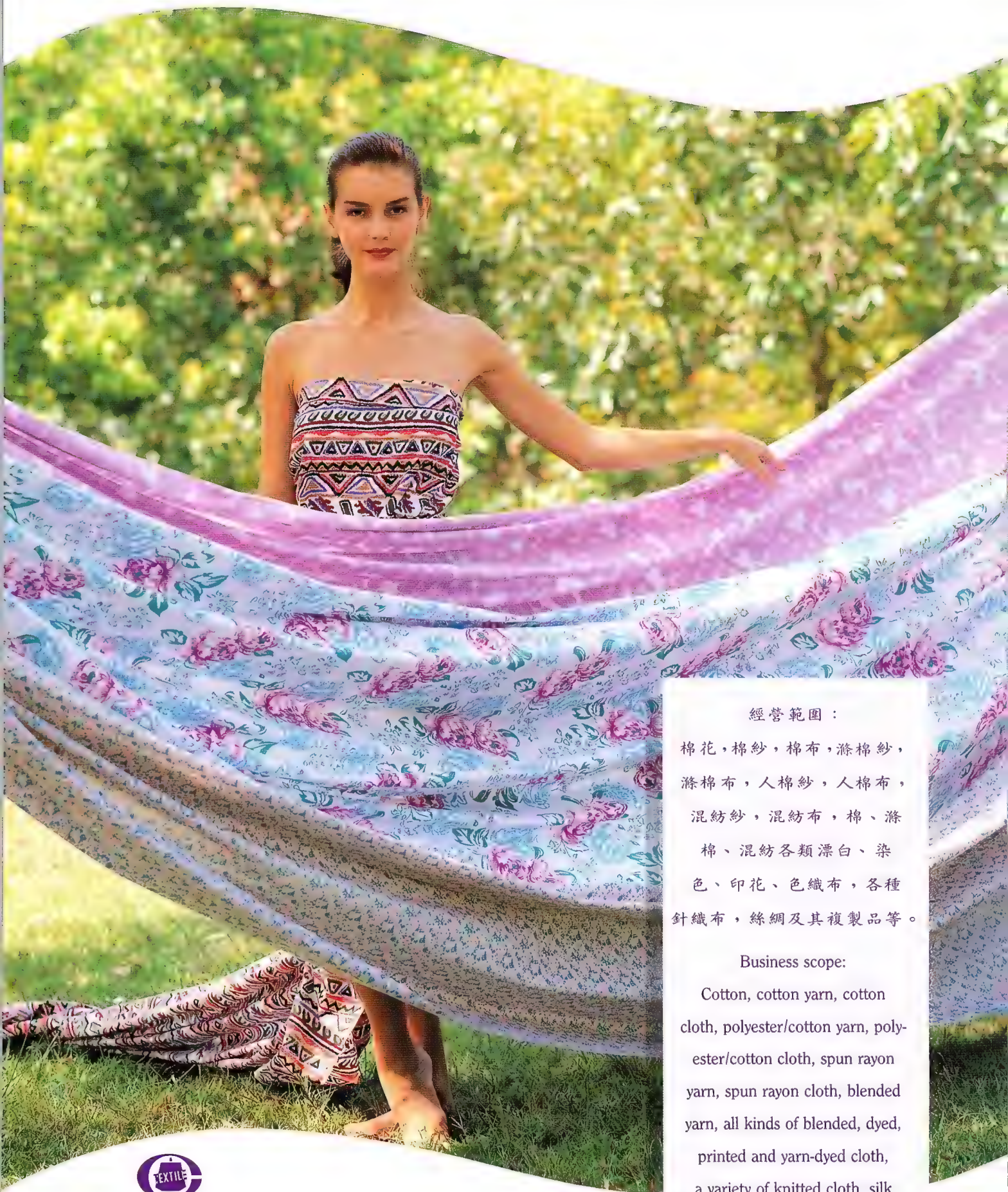
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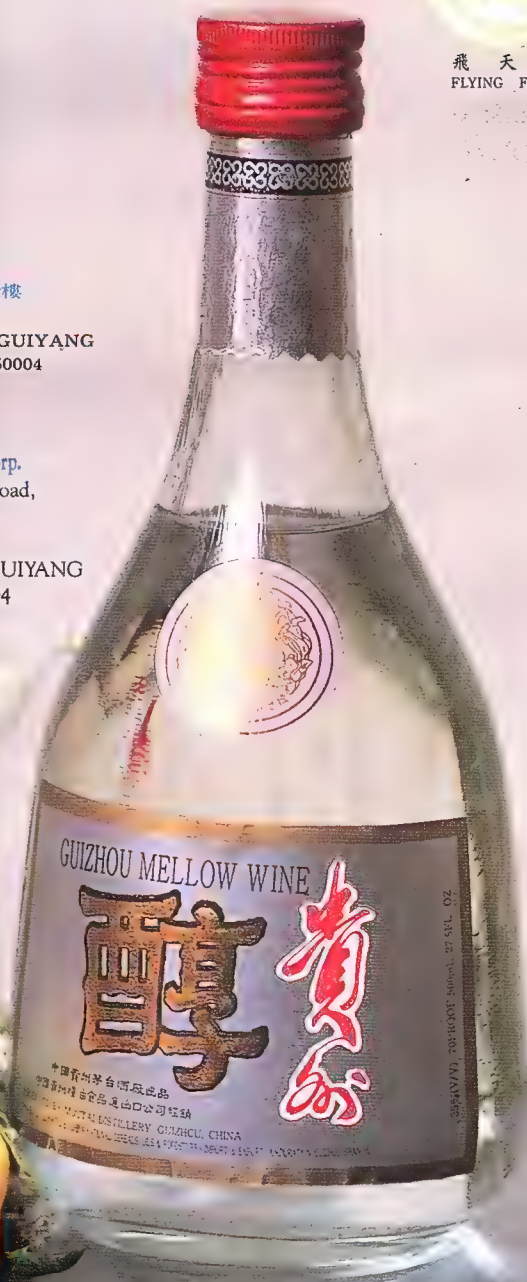
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# The Fragrance of Grapes Fills the City of Turpan

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY SONG SHIJING



One August morning last year during the season of ripening grapes, I travelled a long distance to Turpan known as "The City of Grapes" at the centre of the Turpan Basin in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, for no other purpose but to see the wonderful sight of grapevines in full fruit covering the vast land. I would also be able to enjoy the Grape Festival held each year since 1990.



## The World of Grapes in the Land of Fire

Setting off from Ürümqi, capital of Xinjiang, my car soon rode into the branch ranges of the Tianshan Mountains. These peaks of the subranges were not very high. Bald peaks receded one after another behind me. Having crossed group after group of mountains, my car swept down a slope to a depression. The cool breeze was replaced by a hot wind. I had arrived at the Turpan Basin, the well-known "land of fire" in a desert.

I was really amazed by the abundance of luxuriant grapevines that covered all the surrounding slopes and gullies. Even the hot wind penetrating my car windows carried the fragrance of grapes. In the distance, heads would pop up now and then above the green grape vineyards. They were grape pickers. In Turpan when the harvest season for grapes sets in, whole families are busy day and night with grape-picking and preserving.

Wherever you go in Turpan, you can find grape trellises along the avenues, in small lanes, in front of or at the back of houses. The shady space under the trellis often serves as a sort of well-ventilated drawing room where the local Uygurs receive guests and pursue their family life and other domestic activities. Emerald green grapevines are laden with luscious grapes. At the roadside stalls you can have your fill of grapes at the cost of only several yuan Renminbi.

◀ Putaogou or the Grape Valley is located west of the Flaming Mountain. It is full of lush green vineyards and permeated with the fragrance of grapes.





*Turpan streets are shaded by grapevines clinging to trellises.*



*Hami melons grown in the East Lake area, Shanshan County in Turpan Basin, are just as good as those grown in Hami itself.*

### **Adobe Buildings for Drying Grapes into Raisins**

Having found myself lodging in a hotel I took a stroll along the streets. I discovered another wonderful sight beside the grapes, that is, the brown adobe houses. These castle-like buildings are used for air-drying grapes. Some of them are built on rooftops, others on hilltops. Inside these structures are crisscrossing wooden poles with many forks on which were hung bunches of green seedless grapes. The walls are well-ventilated so hot air current can come in easily to dry these grapes. After thirty or forty days of air-drying, fresh grapes become meaty, sweet raisins. In addition to selling them, the local people use these raisins to entertain their friends and relatives while visitors from home and abroad like to buy them as a souvenir.

According to written records Turpan was the earliest in China to raise grapes. When Zhang Qian, an envoy of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24), visited the Western Regions (present-day Xinjiang and parts of Central Asia), he introduced grapes to China proper. Grape cultivation here has a history of more than 2,000 years. Turpan grapes are famed for their fine quality. This is attributed to the exceptionally good geographic, topographic and climatic conditions.





*Resting under a tree by the side of a creek is a nice way to beat the unbearable mid-summer heat in Turpan.*



*Vineyards are irrigated by leading in water from the melting snow on Tianshan Mountains by sinking Karez Wells.*

Turpan Basin covers an area of 50,147 square kilometres. Part of it is a depression. Obstructed by high mountains on all sides, heat is not easily diffused. Hot air lingers long high above the basin, causing a persistent high temperature. The basin is hot and dry all day. In summer the average temperature of July is 33°C, and can reach 47.5°C. Thanks to abundant sunshine, long duration of sunshine and big temperature difference between day and night, the ripening period of grapes is shortened and the grapes have a very high sugar content and a thin skin.

### **The 1,000 Channels of Karez Wells**

The growth of grapes needs adequate sunshine time and an appropriate quantity of water. However, Turpan, having a desert climate, is dry with scant rainfall. The annual precipitation is merely 16 millimetres. Water supply depends on big and small channels and wells built within and outside the city. Known as Karez Wells connected by underground channels, they are used to irrigate the farmlands and vineyards. The water source is melted snow from the Tianshan Mountains. As the Turpan Basin lies close to the Tianshan Mountains when the snow on mountaintops melts, the water pours down into the basin, quickly seeps underground and becomes an undercurrent. The under-

ground water stored increases with each passing day. The sinking of Karez Well is to lead the underground water to the surface for irrigation, thus Karez Wells become the lifeline of grapes.

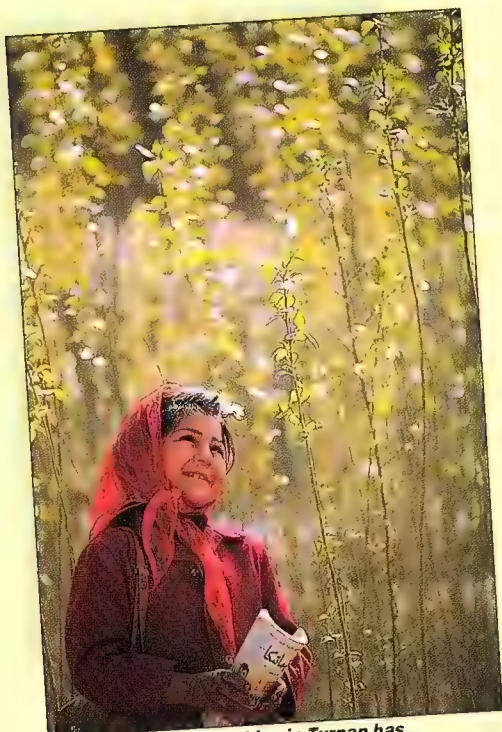
A Karez Well is composed of three parts: channels underground and on the ground and perpendicular wells. The construction of underground channels is most demanding. They must be built with a gradient in conformity with the inclining topography of the basin. The underground channels of each Karez Well extend for several to dozens of kilometres. To make repairs easier, each Karez Well has numerous perpendicular wells, sometimes as many as several hundred. I heard that the Turpan Basin now has nearly one thousand Karez Wells, and their channels totalled more than 5,000 kilometres in length. No wonder people jokingly call the well system the underground Great Wall.

### **Hot at the Flaming Mountain, Cool in the Vinery**

After I had inspected a Karez Well that afternoon, I braved the heat of the scorching sun and drove to a vineyard ten kilometres away from the city.

After a ten-minute ride I came to the foothills of the reddish sandstone Flaming Mountain. Under the hot sun, the Flaming





**Long duration of sunshine in Turpan has blessed the city with all kinds of flowers, plants and trees.**

Mountain, located to the north of the city, is, if not literally a mountain of blazing flames, then it seems to radiate heat and a reddish glow. The vineyard is situated in a gully on the west side of the mountain.

Walking through the vineyard I saw green vines everywhere. A clear stream meandered through the grove from north to south, watering the grapes. I felt as if I had plunged into a sea of green. The air was filled with the sweet fragrance of grapes.

Looking afar from the gully I found the banks of the stream and the slopes were covered with tier upon tier of grape trellises, interspersed with peach, pomegranate, peach, apricot and fig trees, all laden with fruits. Scattered here and there in the vast expanse of green were farmers' cottages. Living here are Uygurs, Huis and Hans who for generations have made a living by growing grapes. With a basket in hand they picked grapes while chatting and laughing. Their chattering and laughter harmonized well with the gurgling water and chirping birds, enlivening the whole atmosphere of the vinery.

While the heat outside the vineyard was oppressive, the cool breeze here was pleasant enough to drive away the heat. I went to a resting place deep in the grove catering to visitors and sat under a grape trellis interwoven with green vines. While enjoying the beauty of nature I sampled all kinds of grapes right off the vine and other fruits as well. It was beyond the words "delicious" and "refreshing" to describe what I tasted and the satisfaction I derived.

After a good meal of grapes I chatted with a grape grower. He told me about several hundred varieties of grapes raised here, some of which I had not heard of before. The most famous and best variety is the whitish green seedless grape. Shaped like a pearl or a piece of agate, round and crystal-like, it is juicy, sweet and meaty. On account of these merits it is the best material for processing into raisins.

Another good variety is the red seedless grape. Small like pepper it has a sour-sweet taste. Its raisins can serve as a tonic. The variety called Manaizi or Horse Nipple grape is also well known. It is big and succulent, and best to eat immediately after it is picked. I have heard that it also has the function of achieving a sound sleep.



**All members of a fruit grower's family are busy when the grapes are ripe. They are seen either picking the fruit, preparing to dry it, or selling it in the market.**



## The Grape Festival

A festive atmosphere pervaded Turpan's urban area during my few days' stay there. Colourful bunting and decorative lanterns had been put up in preparation for the annual seven-day Grape Festival from August 20 to 26.

Being an occasion to celebrate a good harvest of grapes, the festival is in fact a big event for the whole Xinjiang area. But as Turpan is the main producer of grapes, it has naturally become the centre of all festive activities. After the opening ceremony, one can go sightseeing, sample a variety of melons and fruits in addition to grapes and enjoy different kinds of entertainment, such as singing and dancing, wrestling, painting and calligraphy. Trade negotiations also take place after the ceremony.

On August 20, a parade headed by a float of the "King of Grapes" went through the streets of Turpan. The second float presented Zhang Qian, an envoy of the Han Dynasty, going to the Western Regions. The third float depicted Monk Xuan Zang of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) journeying to India to look for Buddhist scriptures. It was followed by a caravan of camels carrying silk, tea and porcelain. On the floats and camels were merchants and ladies dressed in silk and satin in the Tang Dynasty fashion as well as people disguised as Persians. This called to mind the hustle and bustle of erstwhile Turpan, once a hub on the north branch of the Silk Road when it had been crowded with Chinese and foreign traders. Then came a large number of donkey carts driven by Uygur fruit growers and their families. These carts, moving at a slow pace after the camel caravan, were loaded with big baskets of grapes, and on their awnings were hung clusters of grapes. This was most interesting, because it displayed before one's eyes what are most prominent in two different eras – silk in ancient Turpan and grapes in today's Turpan.

The jingle of the bells on the camels was petering out as the animals moved on. Then a group of Uygur girls, each wearing her hair in a dozen pigtails, appeared. To the accompaniment of a small drum, which is similar to the tambourine, and *suona* horn, a woodwind instrument, they performed with humour and enthusiasm dances having distinct local characteristics. The singers repeatedly sang: "Clean water flows in the Karez Wells and the vineyards resound with songs."



*Savouring Turpan's fresh fruits in the Grape Valley*



*Fruit growers with their families on donkey carts loaded with grapes on the awnings are parading through the streets with performance groups.*





*Uyghur girls, in their Sunday best, contribute to the happy atmosphere of the Grape Festival.*



*The Desert Garden at Shanshan County has become a haunt for tourists because of its proximity to the county and its smaller area.*



*Wrestling in the Desert Garden has attracted a large audience.*





*These Uygur girls, in their national costume, are singing and dancing at the opening ceremony of the Grape Festival.*

### **Touring the Desert Garden on Camels**

Sightseeing tours took up almost all my time during the Grape Festival. We visited the East Lake at Shanshan County, famous for the production of Hami melons. And according to another schedule, we were to make a trip to Aydingkol Lake at the foot of the Flaming Mountain. The lake is the lowest depression in China at 154.43 metres below sea level and the second lowest only to the Dead Sea in the world. Among the large number of tourist spots, however, the Desert Garden was the one that left an indelible impression. It is located southeast of Shanshan County in the east of the Turpan Basin. This garden, a part of the Kumtag Desert, has become a popular tourist spot in the last few years because of its proximity to the county, to trees offering pleasant shade and to sources of water. After crossing the Flaming Mountain, our car drove eastward for less than an hour before rolling sand dunes came into sight. They looked like bald peaks at a distance. As the Grape Festival was not yet over, the vast desert was enlivened with wrestling and the performances of songs and dances. An adventurous tourist could even go up a sand dune on camelback to have a view of the dusty desert scenes beyond the Great Wall.

When we returned to our hotel after the trip, we were given a feast of grapes, Xinjiang specialties and drinks made of the fruit, such as rice cooked with raisins, food made of wheat shaped like grapes, desserts made of grapes, grape wine and many other dishes with grape as their main ingredient. I really did not know which dish I should taste first!



*Turpan grows melons and other kinds of fruit besides grapes.*



# The Great Wall at Huangya Pass

PHOTOS BY WANG MIAO ARTICLE BY BU MING



**W**hen I climbed up the Ming Dynasty stretch of the Great Wall, twenty-five kilometres to the north of the seat of Jixian County in the outer suburbs of Tianjin, I saw on either side high sheer precipices as if carved by a knife. A Tianjin friend who accompanied me there told me that I would soon see the difference between this section of the Great Wall and its other sections elsewhere. He mentioned that the wall and its watchtowers are built on mountain ridges about 730 metres above sea level. At this commanding height, one can truly appreciate the saying: "If one man guards the pass, ten thousand are unable to get through." This is the nature of Great Wall at Huangya Pass, an attraction worth seeing recently opened near Tianjin.

As I looked down from one side of the pass, I saw the wall and the mountain peak reflected in the Gouhe River, which rises in neighbouring Xinglong County. As the river flows past this spot,

◀ *The houses inside Bagua City were arranged according to Fuxi's Eight Trigrams. It was easy enough to enter them but difficult to get out. Any intruder would soon find himself in a labyrinth (by Wang Wenbo).*





makes a turn to the south, carving its way through the Yanshan Mountains, thus making the mountain slopes of Huangya Pass look even more precipitous.

**Sui Dynasty Emperor Wendi, the First to Build the Great Wall Here**

This section of the Great Wall is 3,000 metres long and runs from east to west. In the third year during the Kaihuang Reign (581-604) of Emperor Wendi, the founder of the Sui Dynasty, Gao Baoning, governor of Yingzhou, rose in rebellion, and in league with the Tujue nomadic tribe in the north, sent troops to besiege Beiping (present-day Lulong). The flames of war spread past the natural barrier of the Yanshan Mountains, and threatened the Sui regime. In the following year, the Sui troops suppressed the rebellion, and the Sui emperor was at last given a breathing spell. But, as a result, the emperor realized the importance of the Yanshan natural barrier in the defence of his capital and ordered the Great Wall to be extended from Gubeikou to Shanhaiguan. This extension changed the direction of the Great Wall in the Yanshan Mountains area and thus began the history of the Great Wall at Huangya Pass. But it was only after the Ming Dynasty that this man-made project began to blend closely with the natural topography and form an integrated defensive system.

**The Eight Trigrams Maze**

The Great Wall at Huangya Pass, built following the contours of the sheer, precipitous Wangmaoding Mountain, is known as Bagua (Eight Trigrams) City. It is not only strategically located and difficult to capture but more importantly, has many traps laid within it. It is almost impossible for an intruder to find a way out. The pass, therefore, constitutes the main body of the defence works of the Great Wall at Huangya Pass.

Seeing is believing, so I decided to go there to have a look with my own eyes. Sure enough, as soon as I entered Bagua City, it was as if I had fallen into a maze. The two-metre-high enclosure skirting the street is very oppressive. The mysterious streets are intercrossed with blind alleys and dead ends. Wherever I went there was a wall; I ran into snags and was foiled everywhere. Intruding enemies would find it difficult to escape from this labyrinth in ancient times.

The construction of Bagua City was modelled on the divinatory symbols of the Eight Trigrams made famous in the book *Yijing* or *The Book of Changes* compiled by Confucius. Its forty criss-crossing streets have only one or two gates, and between the streets lie roads in the shape of a "T". In some places the crossroads appear disordered, and some straight streets take deliberate turns. It was only natural for intruding enemies who did not know the ins and outs to fall into a trap.



**The original houses in the city were burnt down during battles. The present ones are restorations of the originals.**

**At the market outside Bagua City, many hawkers have stands set up to welcome travellers.**



**◀ The pass along the sheer, precipitous mountain was not only strategically located but also contained many traps. This was the pass to guard against the intrusion of Tatars in Ming times into Tianjin (by Liu Guanghui).**



## Qi Jiguang Guarded Jizhen Town for Sixteen Years

After extricating ourselves from the formidable Bagua City, we boarded a bus and headed along the winding mountain road to the Taiping Fortress. As we approached the first thing that came into sight was a huge marble statue towering on the open ground in front of the Taiping Fortress gate. This full-length statue was of Qi Jiguang (1528-1587), a Ming Dynasty hero who helped free the Chinese coast from a plague of piracy initiated by Japanese. Qi was not content to confine his heroic efforts to the sea.

Since the founding of Jizhen Town in 1404, Tatar cavalymen frequently broke through the defence lines of the Ming troops, took fortresses and harassed Beijing. Although the command of the garrison at Jizhen was changed ten times, the situation failed to improve. In the Longqing period (1567-1572), the Ming court transferred Qi Jiguang, who had achieved such brilliant successes in garrisoning the coastal line, to Jizhen to take charge of the defence of this area. He took three thousand crack troops to this post. Apart from drilling them, he also ordered his troops to extend the Great Wall. He chose the locations for the wall's watchtowers, decided as to their design and stationed troops to guard the posts as soon as they were constructed. According to historical records, "In the sixteen years that Qi Jiguang was garrisoned at this place, defence

works were constructed everywhere in this border region, and Jizhen was made safe and secure."

## Different Types of Watchtowers at Taiping Fortress

When we scaled the Great Wall at Taiping Fortress, we found the enclosing wall there was similar to that at Huangya Pass. It was tall and strong. The 2,000-metre-long wall was constructed following the contours of the undulating mountain peaks. At places where the mountains are fairly flat, a round-shaped city was built outside the main wall. The round cities were also used to pen horses and therefore known as "Horse Pens". On closer inspection, I found there were two different ways for horses to ascend the wall: up staircases, or up gentle slopes.

The construction of the towers on the wall varied, both in terms of design and materials used. Some were square and some round; some were constructed of rock and some of brick; some were hollow and some solid. These towers were divided into two types: watchtowers and beacon towers. The section of the Great Wall at Huangya Pass is the epitome of the Ming Dynasty Great Wall, being designed with many specific defence functions in mind.

As the sun set in the west, a high mountain peak on the eastern side of the Great Wall at Taiping Fortress began to loom in the distant sky. This awesome precipitous peak is the famous Half-Vat Mountain. According to legend, the mountain was the vat used by the Supreme Patriarch to keep panacea in when he made pills of







immortality. When the Monkey King, wreaking havoc in Heaven, ate up the panacea, the Supreme Patriarch roasted him in a furnace for forty-nine days. But the Monkey King was not burnt. When he came out of the furnace, he kicked over the furnace in a rage and smashed the vat. One half of the vat remained in the Heaven, and the other fell down into the material world and became the Half-Vat Mountain. At sunset every day, the mountain peak is tinged all over with gold, hence the name "The Huangya Pass at Sunset".

Translated by Xiong Zhenru



*At sunset, even the mountain rocks turn golden.*



*The high strong Huangya Pass city wall was first built during the Sui Dynasty and later reinforced during the Ming. It has now become a tourist attraction.*

*The solid tower was multi-functional, serving also as a beacon tower to raise signals of alarm (by Liu Guanghui).*



◀ *In the sixteen years that Qi Jiguang was stationed at the Great Wall at Huangya Pass, no enemies dared to invade. This marble statue was later erected to commemorate him.*



# Sacrificial Paper Horses of Yunnan

PHOTOS BY ER DONGQIANG  
TEXT BY ZHI ZHI

In some of the areas inhabited by ethnic peoples in Yunnan, Southwest China, after a worship ceremony, very often paper horses are burned. The expression on the faces of the faithful reveals the wish and desire of the prayers and offerings leaping with the tongue of the flame.

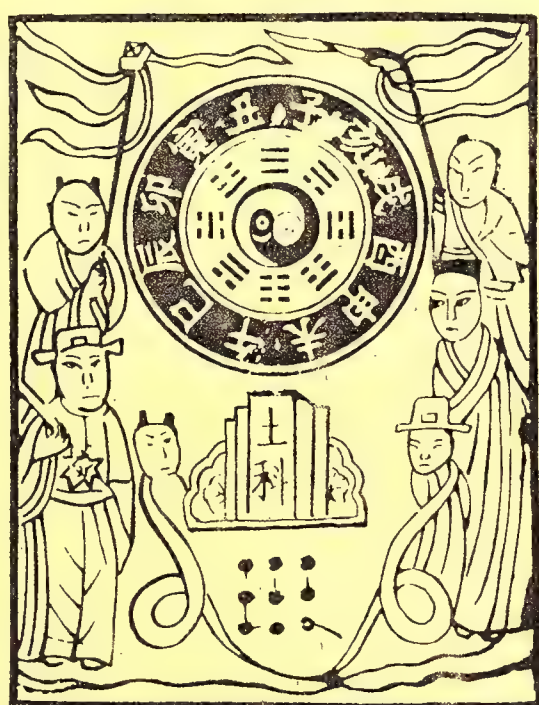
Actually the so-called paper horse does not have the shape of a horse. However, it is said that the picture of the deity drawn on paper has the function of a horse courier which is able to convey messages to the deity. Ancient people believed that there was an identifying spirit in everything in the world. Therefore they made paper horses to represent deities and enshrined icons who were believed to control matters of life and death and to be able to help them to eliminate disasters and dispel evil forces. The paper horses, in theory, were to serve as messengers between humans and deities in their worship and sacrificial ceremonies.

Paper horses are usually rendered on hand-made paper and drawn in simple lines, giving a feeling of strength of purpose and unsophistication. The plain drawing is somewhat stiff yet tending to liveliness in terms of execution. From these artifacts, the local flavour and beliefs of the minority peoples living in mountainous areas in Yunnan can be appreciated. When the paper messengers turned into wisps of smoke, my mind lingered for a long time dwelling on this aspect. The paper horse itself may have originally migrated with settlers from the Central Plains coming to Yunnan during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

Translated by K.V. Ku










# Han Dynasty Tortoise-Shaped Brass Cooking Range

## Symbolism of the Ancients

PHOTO BY WEN MING TEXT BY MEI LIANG

**T**his brass cooking range buried with the dead was unearthed in 1984 from a Han Dynasty tomb at Mount Wuba in Wuwei City, Gansu Province. Merely thirteen centimetres in height, it was created according to an unusual concept and ingenious design. The head of the tortoise facing the sky is a chimney; its oval body forms the top of the cooking range on which are set pottery cooking utensils, ladles and other indispensable kitchenware. The animal's tail serves as the "door" for feeding fuel; its feet the legs of the range — every part of the animal is fully used for the design.

But why it is in the shape of a tortoise? In Chinese history the tortoise, known for its longevity, was regarded as a magical animal whose life was believed to last as long as a thousand years. That is why the ancient people usually built the base of a memorial tablet of a tomb or a tombstone in the shape of the tortoise, which suggests the tomb occupant could accrue everlasting merit and virtues. During the Shang (c. 16th-11th century B.C.) and Zhou (c. 11th century-221 B.C.) Dynasties, the turtle shell became one of the materials used to produce oracle bones, when mammal scapulae or tortoise shells were burned to produce cracks for divinitory purposes. During the reign of the Han emperor Wudi (140-87 B.C.), various tortoise-shaped pendants were designated for officials to wear according to their ranks. For these reasons, the tortoise had become a symbol of auspicious fortune and longevity. The tortoise-shaped article reveals the fact that both the cooking range designer and the occupant of the tomb cherished the wish for a long and happy life and a materialistic desire to prolong the pleasures of this life into the next.

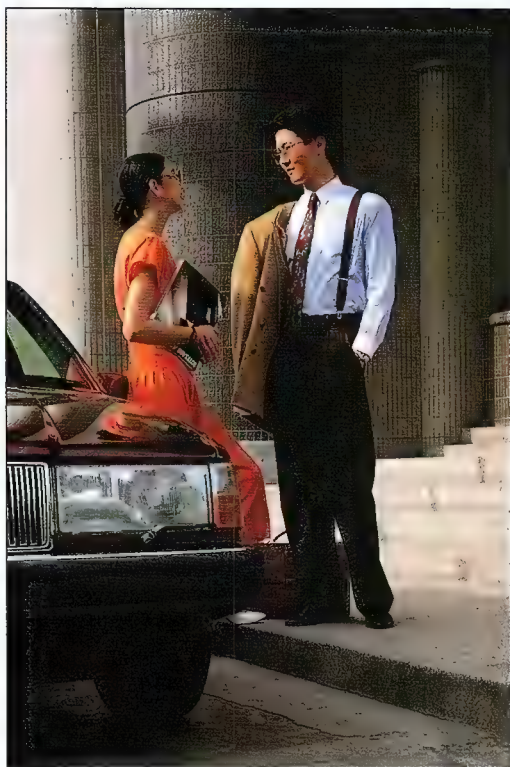
The tomb occupant's status is still unknown because of a lack of historical records or professional analyses. However, judging from other funerary objects such as wooden tomb-guarding animals and pottery figurines, the annual salary of the tomb occupant might be around 1,500 *dan* (hectolitres). This amount of payment in ancient times was equivalent to the rank second to that of General Zhang whose tomb was one of the Eastern Han Dynasty tombs unearthed from Leitai in Wuwei County. This last mentioned site is where the world-famous Bronze Galloping Horse was found. 

Translated by K. V. Ku





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# ANHUI

## LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.



9-10/F, Jiu Zhou Building, 283 Jin Zhai Road, Hefei, China  
 Tel: 255508, 257643, 255238 Fax: 0551-254490  
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出口商標



內銷商標



鷹金錢牌、金錢牌鯪魚罐頭，是我廠首創的傳統產品，以其風味獨特、品質優良而馳名，是中國唯一的金質獎鯪魚罐頭，罐蓋上有“R1”的代號，才是我廠的名牌正貨。

Canned Fried Dace under the brand name of Eagle Coin and Coin are traditional products originally made by our factory. They are very famous for their quality and unique flavour. They are the only Canned Fried Dace to win the gold medal for canned foods of China. The code "R1" on the top of the can will tell you this is the product of our factory.



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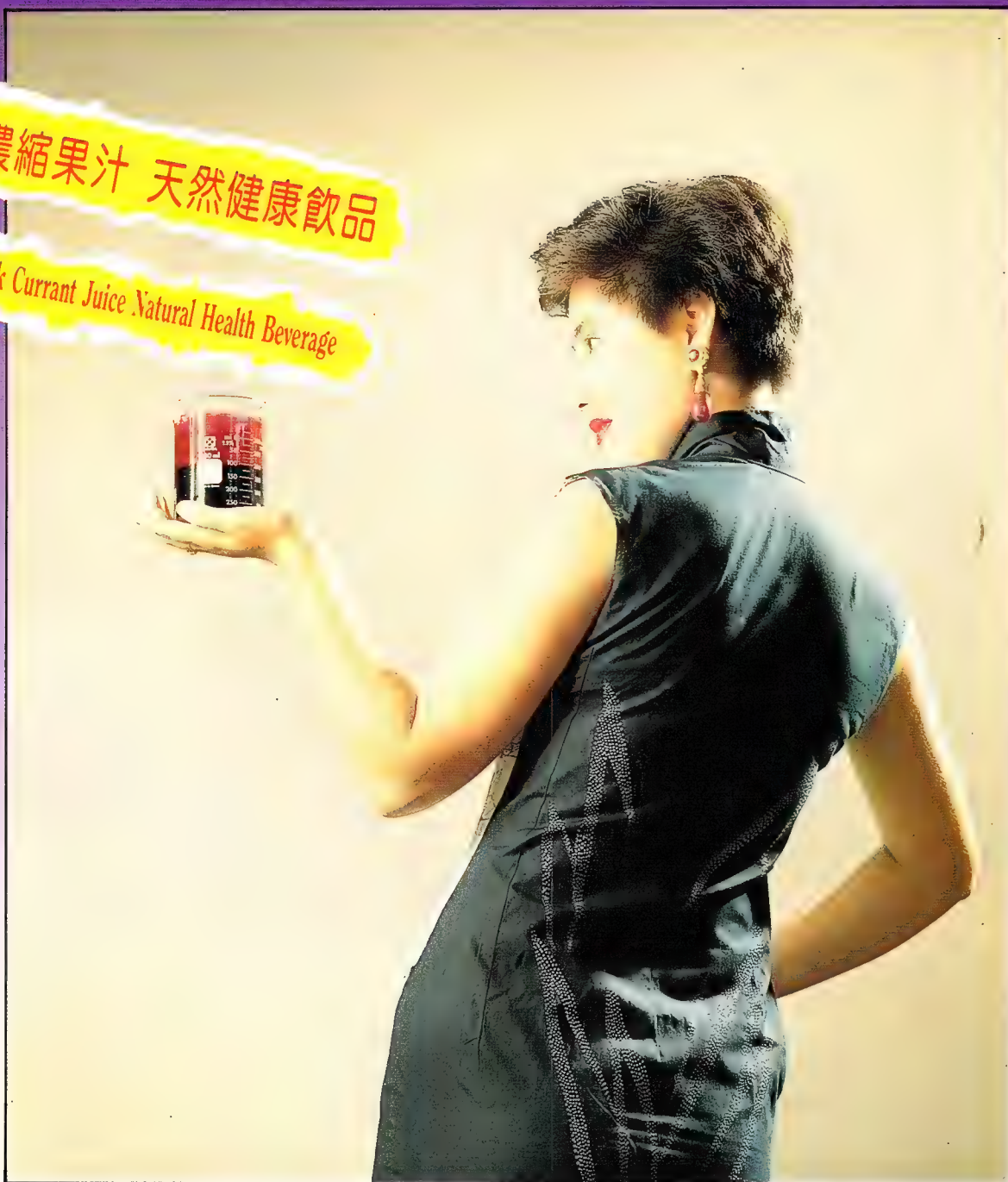
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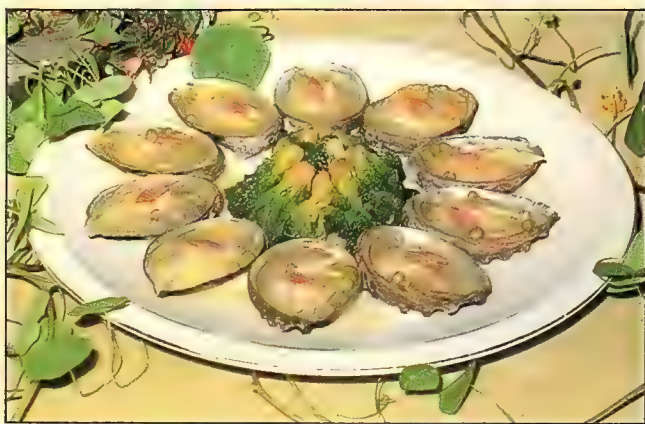
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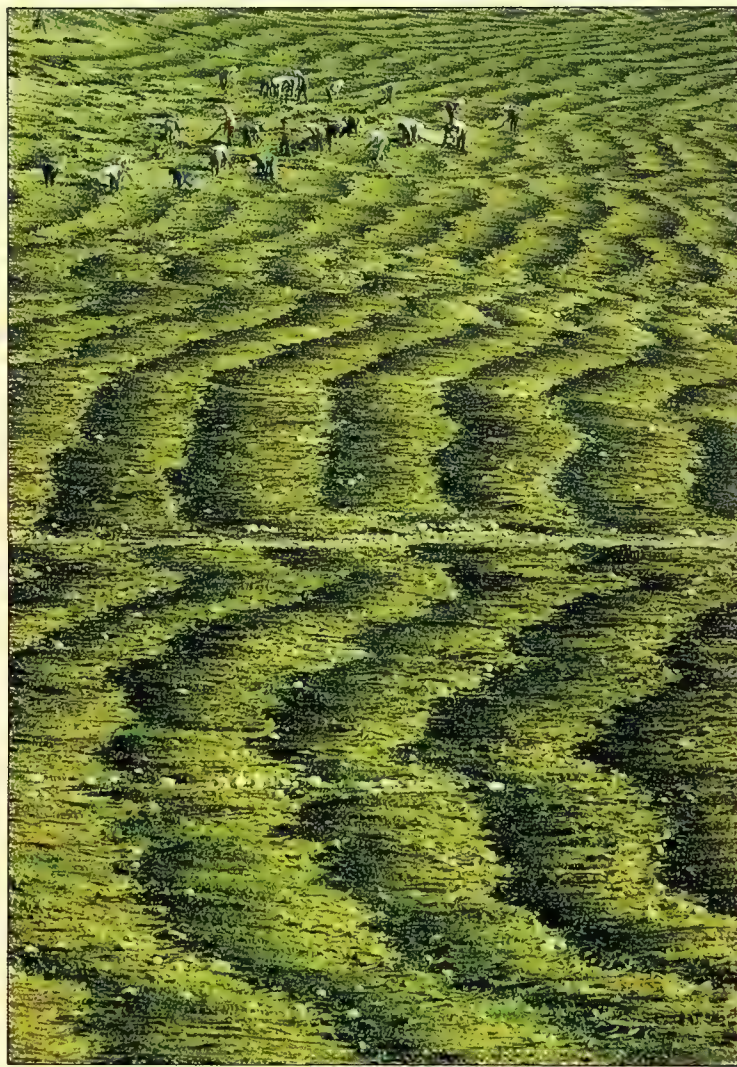
*The fresh scallops produced in Changdao represent 70% of the entire output in China (by Yu Ze'en).*



*An appetizing dish of abalone and green vegetables is ready for serving (by Hu Yanbin).*

## Shandong's Aquatic Products and Alcoholic Beverages Lead the Way

PHOTOS BY CHAPMAN LEE



*Changdao is an important base for the production of the good quality kelp (by Yu Ze'en).*

**L**ocated along China's east coast at the lower reaches and mouth of the Yellow River, Shandong occupies an area of 156,700 square kilometres and is home to about 85 million residents. Its mild climate and long coastline with many natural harbours have facilitated the development of both the agricultural and seafood sectors as economic linchpins, although other industries are relatively well advanced.

Transport within China and with the outside world is convenient, thus, it is no surprise that Shandong has established strong commercial links with other countries both in the area of international trade as well as direct investment. By the end of March 1991, there were more than 3,600 foreign-invested projects with a total contract value of US\$4.58 billion. More than 2,000 foreign-invested enterprises had been established by that time. Business is booming in Shandong and the prospects for continued economic growth are good.





In 1991, the "Huadong Tsingtao Riesling 1989" white wine was awarded the silver medal certificate at the Concours International de Dégustation (International Wine-Tasting Contest).



### China's Most Prolific Producer of Seafood

Having a coastline measuring 3,024 kilometres, one of the longest shorelines of all of China's provinces, the output of Shandong's aquatic products ranks first in China, accounting for about one-fifth of the country's total. Fresh water delivered by the Yellow River provides additional nutrients for sea life in the Yellow Sea. The waters surrounding the province are abundant in prawn, porgy, scallop, abalone, sea slug, sea urchin and other seafood. In 1990, its output of marine products reached 1.52 million tons, tops in China, while its output of aquatic products totalled 1.676 million tons, ranking second.

Shandong's maritime region, in particular the Jiaodong Peninsula, is located within the temperate zone and has a mild climate and enjoys favourable ecological conditions. Situated at the northernmost tip of the Jiaodong

Peninsula and including 32 islands of varying size, Changdao County is most noteworthy for its aquatic products, especially seafood, but also kelp. Virtually all of these products are either exported or sold elsewhere within China. Export markets include Japan, the United States, Canada, France, Spain, Korea, Hong Kong and Macau. Generally, these products are packaged and sold according to their size and weight, the price, of course, varying accordingly.

**Prawn** The seas off the coast of Shandong are a major centre of prawn production. The prawns, preferring warmer waters, depart from the bays adjacent to the shore during late autumn or early winter. In springtime, they return to the bays to spawn. Prawns from this area are large, tasty and rich in protein, calcium and phosphorous. The prawn industry represents one of the most important sectors



A variety of grape wines is brewed at Huadong Winery.

of the seafood industry in Shandong. The average weight of prawn caught reaches about 600 tons annually.

**Abalone** A single-shelled marine mollusc, the abalone is an important aquatic product from the coastal areas of Shandong, particularly near Changdao Island and Qingdao City, which enjoy a higher yield of this expensive shellfish. Summer and autumn are the harvest seasons for abalone. Collectors dive into the sea and seize them swiftly before the abalones are aware of the danger. If these shellfish sense danger, they will fasten themselves on the shoals, making it more difficult if not impossible to collect them. The abalone is truly a seafood treasure with tender meat which is both delicious and nutritious.

**Scallop** The scallops here have shells which are red in colour and in the shape of a palm leaf. After collection, they can be made into the famous dried scallops, a favourite ingredient in many Chinese dishes. Changdao Island and Rongcheng are the principal production areas of dried scallops in Shandong.





*Tsingtao Beer retains the German flavour of its original brewers.*

**Red Conch** The red conch is a single-shelled sea mollusc and is large in size, measuring ten centimetres in height and nine centimetres in width. The red conch inhabits all coastal areas around Shandong, but the greatest concentration is in Qingdao and the vicinity of Jiaozhou Bay. Its meat is tender and good for making dishes and the shells can be used in the fashioning of engraved artifacts.

**Changdao County Foreign Trade Corporation**

長島縣對外貿易公司  
27 Haibin Road, Changdao, Shandong  
Tel: 05450-612981  
Fax: 05450-611981

**Qingdao: King of China's Beers and Wines**

Qingdao, covering an area of 10,654 square kilometres, is situated on the Jiaozhou Bay in southeastern Shandong. The bay forms one of the largest natural harbours in the world, and Qingdao thus has become one of China's fourteen coastal cities open to foreign investment. Total export and import volume had a value of more than US\$400 million in 1990. While light industry and textiles have been important sectors of the economy of Qingdao to date, recently the city has designated 58.5 square kilometres of land as a high-technology industrial development zone with priority accorded to attracting foreign invested high-tech concerns. At present, however, Qingdao's best-known products are its alcoholic beverages, especially beer and wine.

Qingdao's maritime geographic position moderates the extremes of the prevailing continental climate. The climate therefore is mild, with the average temperature in August being 25°C while January's average temperature is

-1.3°C. The average annual rainfall averages 775.6 millimetres. With the frost-free period extending more than 200 days, conditions are favourable for raising grapes and barley, the principal ingredients of Qingdao's alcoholic beverages.

Grape wine and especially beer occupy a high profile position among Shandong's export. The grape wine produced by Huadong Winery Co. Ltd., a joint-venture enterprise founded in 1986, is perhaps the most outstanding of all the grape wines. The better-known bottled grape wines are usually from a single variety of grape, from which the particular wine receives its name, and also includes the date that the wine within the particular bottle was brewed. For example, Riesling produced by Huadong Winery is an Eurasian grape variety, and the date marked on the product is the date this wine was brewed. The wine marked "Tsingtao Riesling 1988" earned a gold medal award at the 1989 Monde Sélection in Brussels, Belgium. This citation is recorded in the World Wine Encyclopaedia.

Huadong Winery mainly handles high-grade dry white and dry red wines which should be kept at a temperature of between 15-20°C. The winery features 42,000 imported vines of famed Eurasian varieties which provide the winery with quality grape materials. The annual output of the winery is 100,000 cartons.

At present, Qingdao grape wine sells well in a dozen countries and regions including Europe, the United States, France, Holland, Switzerland, Australia, Japan, Sweden, South Africa, Belgium, Macau and Hong Kong. The sales volume has been increasing during the past several years.



No story about Qingdao would be complete without mention of its beer. In fact, the very identity of Qingdao owes no small debt to its most famous product, Tsingtao Beer. Originally the Tsingtao Brewery was set up by Germans living within the city, and it retains its German flavour to this very day. Millions of litres of Tsingtao Beer are exported annually as the brew has attained international renown as a preferred beverage and is served in bars and restaurants around the world.

Translated by K.V. Ku

**Some Major Enterprises in Qingdao**

**Huadong Winery Co. Ltd.**

華東葡萄酒有限公司  
North of Lisha Highway, Laoshan, Qingdao,  
Shandong 266102  
Tel: 444913 Telex: 32186 QFLIB CN  
Fax: 0532-444913

**Tsingtao Brewery**

青島啤酒廠  
56 Dengzhou Road, Qingdao, Shandong  
Tel: 334047, 334554 Telex: 32166 BEVQD CN  
Fax: 334533

**Qingdao Foreign Investment Service Centre**

青島市外商投資服務中心  
17 Hubei Road, Qingdao, Shandong  
Tel: 268149 Telex: 32246 FTOQD CN

**Some F.O.B. Prices of Exported Grape Wine**

Huadong Tsingtao Riesling	US\$25.40
Huadong Tsingtao Chardonnay	US\$32.50
Huadong Tsingtao Pink	US\$25.40
Huadong Tsingtao Gamay	US\$29.00
Huadong Tsingtao Blanc	US\$18.00
(All prices for a case of 12 x 750 ml bottles)	



## Travel and Hotels in Shandong Province

The Jiaodong Peninsula is at the eastern tip of Shandong Province projecting between the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Sea. The extremes of the continental climate prevailing in the hinterlands of Shandong and beyond are moderated considerably by the sea. The Jiaodong Peninsula, thus, enjoys a mild range of temperatures with four distinct seasons featuring a temperate summer and a cool winter.

Not surprisingly, the sea is the dominant feature of the Jiaodong Peninsula. To underscore this fact, the peninsula has 296 islands of various sizes and features dozens of natural harbours. The most famous attraction on the peninsula is Qingdao, which is located on the large protected Jiaozhou Bay and the Yellow Sea. Qingdao boasts many historical sites and scenic spots; it is a well-known summer sea resort and a major international convention centre. Its wonderful white sandy beaches at Qianhai and Mount Laoshan, and a historical centre of Taoist activity are some of China's most important scenic areas. Langya Terrace, Greater and Lesser Zhushan Mountains and Zhaitang Island in nearby Jiaonan City are also worth visits. In order to bolster the tourist trade, the "Development Plan for Tourist Areas" has been formulated. Qingdao attracted some 72,000 foreign visitors during 1990.

If a visitor to the Jiaodong Peninsula confines his itinerary to Qingdao, however, he or she is in danger of missing much of the quaint charm and panoramic landscape that veritably

characterize the peninsula and that have been attracting visitors since Qin Shihuang was supposed to have ventured to Yantai more than 2,200 years ago. Besides Qingdao, Weihai, Yantai and Weifang are places which attract a number of foreign and Chinese visitors.

At the eastern tip of the Jiaodong Peninsula, the towns of Weihai and Wendeng, the latter a Taoist place of interest, are worth a visit. Yantai on the northern shore of the peninsula offers the scenic Miaodao Archipelago and Yangma Island as well as Laizhou City featuring Northern Wei Dynasty calligraphy. Further inland, Weifang City and Gaomi County are both known for their arts and crafts, as well as Qingzhou City with some historical significance.

In addition to these places of interest, there are a number of specialized package tours available for domestic and foreign tourists centred around such diverse areas of interest as religion, calligraphy, fishing and therapy.

### Lodging for Travellers in Selected Areas

**Jinan** Jinan, capital of Shandong Province and with a population of more than 3.3 million, is the cultural, political, economic and technological centre of the province. The city lies between the Yellow River in the north and Mount Taishan in the south. It is known as the "city of springs" because more than 100 springs are located here. Thanks to its convenient and modern communication and picturesque scenic spots including the Daming Lake and Qianfoshan Park, the tourism industry here is thriving.

Jinan offers a variety of accommodations for the travellers. Among its 300 hotels, the best facilities can be found at the four-star Qilu Hotel closely followed by the three-star Shungeng Hillview Hotel. Since the recently constructed Jinan Airport is now open to public, it is expected that the number of tourists should continue to increase steadily.

**Qingdao** Situated at the south of the Jiaodong Peninsula on the Yellow Sea and Jiaozhou Bay, Qingdao is an excellent summer resort with large beaches and also offers a number of beautiful landscapes, most notably Mount Laoshan. Qingdao, with a large port and an airport, is easily accessible. Presently, there are about 30 hotels in Qingdao including two four-star hotels, and one three-star hotel.

Some holiday-makers may rent the public bathing houses or facilities at schools in sum-

mer time. The hotel prices vary from about US\$100 to a few yuan for school facilities. More than one hundred thousand travellers visit Qingdao every year.

**Yantai** Situated on the north of the Jiaodong Peninsula, industry and tourism in Yantai have developed rapidly during the past few years. It has an abundance of aquatic resources. The urban area of Yantai offers approximately ten hotels, including one three-star and a single one-star hotels. As a coastal city, Yantai enjoys its busy tourist season during summer. The hotel prices are in the range of US\$40-60 per night and there are also some small guesthouses available as well.


**Weihai** Located close to the eastern end of the peninsula, it is somewhat removed from the well-trodden path. As a result, its scenic attractions remain intact. Thus, Weihai has become a wonderland for tourists.

In Weihai and its environs, there are some recently constructed hotels as well as more than 75 guesthouses for the travellers. The largest is the three-star Weihaiwei Hotel at 82 Haigang Road.

Hotels in the Weihai vicinity are usually built facing the sea with the hills to the rear. The setting everywhere is generally serene. Since Weihai has recently opened a maritime route to Korea, so the tourism industry should develop rapidly. At present, most overseas visitors and businessmen to Weihai come from Korea.

**Weifang** Situated on the Qingdao-Jinan Railway Line, Weifang is a historical city, perhaps best known for its arts and crafts. In fact, the annual International Kite Festival in April attracts a number of local and foreign tourists alike. There are at present six large hotels in Weifang, including one three-star hotel and one two-star hotel.

The busy tourist season in Weifang is in April for the kite festival and nearly all the hotels and guesthouses are full. Those unable to get rooms in Weifang then venture into the neighbouring counties or villages to find suitable lodging.

In conclusion, no matter where the traveller ventures or what the attraction is, he is concerned with finding a clear and comfortable place to rest. As you can see from the list of hotels which follows, there are no shortage of hotels and guesthouses to board, giving you just the right choice for your itinerary and budget. 

**Wang Rongguo**



# Major Hotels in Shandong

## Jinan

### Jinan Hotel

濟南飯店  
240 Jingsan Rd., Jinan, Shandong 250021  
Tel: (0531) 738981, 738985 Telex: 39106 TSHJN CN  
Fax: (0531) 732906  
GM: Zhang Shangying  
Opened 1958  
73 rooms Rates: US\$25  
Distance from airport 6 km; railway station 2 km  
Located in the heart of downtown  
Facilities: Beauty salon, banquet rooms, billiard room, bar, Chinese and Western restaurants, function room, shopping arcade

### Nanjiao Hotel

南郊賓館  
2 Ma'anshan Rd., Jinan, Shandong 250002  
Tel: 613931 Telex: 391104

### Pearl Hotel

珍珠大酒店  
164 Jingsan Rd., Jinan, Shandong  
Tel: (0531) 615111  
Fax: (0531) 615167

### Qilu Hotel

齊魯賓館



Photo by Wang Rongguo

8 Qianfoshan Rd., Jinan, Shandong 250014  
Tel: (0531) 266888 Telex: 39142 QLHJN CN  
Fax: (0531) 613524  
GM: Wang Zhixian  
Opened 15 April 1986  
242 rooms and suites Rates: Standard twin US\$55, superior twin/single US\$84, suite US\$110  
Located at the foot of the Qianfo Mountain south of the city, 25 km from airport, 7 km from railway station  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, ballroom, tennis court, conference rooms

### Shungeng Hillview Hotel

舜耕山莊  
1 Shungeng Rd., Jinan, Shandong 250014  
Tel: 615901 Telex: 39184 MTCJN CN  
Fax: (0531) 615288  
GM: Zou Benzi  
Opened August 1985  
130 rooms Rates: Standard US\$38



Photo by Wang Rongguo

Located 9.7 km from city centre, 30 min from airport, 15 min from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport: FEC¥1 per mile  
Facilities: Business centre, conference room, function hall, shopping arcade, billiard room, gym, beauty salon, clinic

## Qingdao

### Badaguan Hotel Qingdao

八大關賓館



19 Shanhaiguan Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266071  
Tel: 372168 Telex: 32224 BDGHL CN  
Fax: (0532) 371383  
GM: Zheng Huai  
Opened 3 June 1949  
260 rooms  
Located in city centre, 32 km from airport, 6 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport: FEC¥80; railway station: FEC¥15  
Facilities: Business centre, souvenir shop, bar, indoor swimming pool, sauna, function hall, beauty salon, 20 Chinese and Japanese restaurants, banquet room, dancing hall, karaoke, shopping arcade, tennis court, billiard room

### Beihai Hotel

北海賓館  
7 Zhanliugan Rd., Qingdao, Shandong  
Tel: 363500

### Dongfang Hotel

東方飯店  
4 Daxue Rd., Qingdao, Shandong  
Tel: 265888 Telex: 321221 DFHQD CN  
Fax: 262741  
GM: Qu Ruci  
Opened 26 December 1989

132 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US\$42, suite US\$55-60  
Located 33 km from airport, 2 km from railway station  
Facilities: Business centre, Chinese and Western restaurants, coffee shop, beauty salon, dancing hall, shopping arcade

### Friendship Hotel

友誼飯店  
12 Xinjiang Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266011  
Tel: 228865

### Haitian Hotel

海天大酒店  
39 Zhanshan Avenue, Qingdao, Shandong 266071  
Tel: 371888, 366415 Telex: 321014 QDHTH CN  
Fax: 371152, 371777  
GM: Xin Keting  
Opened 28 October 1988  
700 rooms and suites Rates: US\$80-105  
Facilities: Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Western restaurants, 500-seat banquet room, 800-seat conference hall, karaoke, disco, indoor swimming pool, sauna, gym, tennis court, billiard room, AMF bowling room, business centre

### Huanghai Hotel

黃海飯店  
75 First Yan'an Rd., Qingdao, Shandong  
Tel: (0532) 270215 Telex: 32151 BOOTH CN  
Fax: (0532) 279795  
GM: Zhai Shende  
Opened 18 May 1983  
350 rooms Rates: Standard US\$60/62, suite US\$94, luxury suite US\$140  
Located in centre city, 35 km from airport, 4 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport FEC¥80; railway station FEC¥40  
Facilities: Business centre, dancing hall, karaoke, billiard room, gym, shopping arcade, beauty salon, clinic, conference halls and rooms, multi-function hall (1,000 persons), Chinese and Japanese restaurants

### Huiquan Dynasty Hotel

匯泉王朝大酒店



9 Nanhai Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266003  
Tel: 279279 Telex: 32178 HQDTY CN  
Fax: 279220  
GM: Werner Katte  
Opened 3 August 1986  
500 rooms Rates: Standard US\$82.7/92.3, suite US\$165/184, deluxe suite US\$288  
Located near Badaguan Scenic Area and commercial centre with the picturesque view of the Huiquan Bay, 35 km from airport, 5 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport FEC¥100; railway station FEC¥10  
Facilities: Revolving restaurant, tennis court, bowling, indoor swimming pool, business centre



**Huiwen Hotel**

青島匯文賓館  
6 Shanghai Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266000  
Tel: 222570

**Qingdao Guest House**

青島迎賓館  
26 Longshan Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266003  
Tel: (0532) 266120, 265465 Telex: 32180 YBGQD CN  
Fax: (0532) 261985  
GM: Fu Tian  
Opened 1908  
10 suites Rates: Single US\$60-80, double US\$60-100, suite US\$100-300  
Located in the heart of city, 30 km from airport, 2.5 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport: US\$2/km  
Facilities: Business centre, shopping arcade, karaoke, dancing hall, billiard room, meeting room

**Qingdao Ocean Hotel**

青島遠洋賓館  
61 Zhanliugan Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266071  
Tel: 515188 Telex: 32237 COSQD CN  
Fax: (0532) 515198  
GM: Dong Qingbo  
100 rooms and suites Rates: Double FEC¥150, deluxe double FEC¥165, suite FEC¥260  
Distance from airport 30 km; railway station 8 km  
Facilities: Banquet room, Chinese and Western restaurants, billiard room, karaoke, ballroom, meeting rooms, shopping arcade, beauty salon

**Qingdao Overseas Chinese Hotel**

青島華僑飯店  
72 Hunan Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266001  
Tel: 268888, 270731 Telex: 321129 OVSEA CN  
Fax: 270739  
GM: Li Changlong  
Opened 1936  
62 rooms Rates: Double US\$35, triple US\$45, suite US\$60  
Located in the heart of city, 36 km from airport, 100 m from railway station  
Facilities: Restaurants, bar, karaoke, shopping arcade, business centre, conference rooms

**Qingdao Stone Cliffs Beach Hotel**

青島石峰賓館  
Shilaoren Tourism Development District, Qingdao, Shandong 266102  
Tel: 597888 Telex: 32168 QSCBH CN  
Fax: 597052  
GM: Diao Ke Qin  
Opened 18 October 1988  
Rates: Single US\$42, double US\$46/50, triple US\$58, suite US\$88  
Distance from city centre 15 km; airport 28 km; railway station 20 km  
Taxi fare to/from airport Rmb¥45; railway station Rmb¥32

**Zhanqiao Hotel**

棧橋賓館  
31 Taiping Rd., Qingdao, Shandong 266001  
Tel: 270502, 270929 Telex: 32184 ZQHTL CN  
Fax: 270936  
60 rooms and suites

**Yantai**

**Yantai Overseas Chinese Guesthouse**

煙台華僑賓館  
30 Huanshan Rd., Yantai, Shandong 264001  
Tel: 224431 Telex: 32566 OCGYT CN  
244 rooms

**Yantai Hotel**

煙台大酒店  
1 Huanshan Rd., Yantai, Shandong 264001  
Tel: 248468  
Fax: (0535) 248169  
GM: Zhang Mengqi  
232 rooms and suites  
Facilities: Beauty salon, billiard room, gym, sauna, bar, dancing hall, banquet hall, Chinese and Western restaurants

**Zhifu Hotel Yantai**

煙台芝罘賓館  
1 Yingbin Rd., Yantai, Shandong 264001  
Tel: 248421 Telex: 32561 ZFHYT CN  
Fax: (0535) 248289  
115 rooms

**Weihai**

**Dongshan Hotel**

東山賓館  
6 Dongshan Rd., Weihai, Shandong 264200

**Hailin Guesthouse**

國營威海海林賓館  
146 Tongyi Rd., Weihai, Shandong 264200

**Weihaiwei Hotel**

威海衛大廈



82 Haigang Rd., Weihai, Shandong 264200  
Tel: 232542 Telex: 327216 WMNWH CN  
Fax: (0896) 232281  
GM: Wang Xueqiang  
Opened 16 September 1990  
153 rooms Rates: Standard US\$51, triple US\$47, suite US\$108-580  
Distance from airport 43 km  
Facilities: Chinese, Western and Korean restaurants, banquet hall, billiard room, dancing hall, beauty salon, conference hall, trade department

**Weifang**

**Weifang Hotel**

濰坊賓館  
33 Shengli St., Weicheng District, Weifang, Shandong 261041  
Tel: 222981  
372 rooms

**Yuanfei Hotel**

鸞飛大酒店



Photo by Liu Fuji

45 Shengli St., Weifang, Shandong 261041  
Tel: 226901 Telex: 39503 FAOWF CN  
Fax: (0536) 223840  
225 rooms  
Facilities: Chinese, Western and Japanese restaurants, banquet hall, dancing hall, disco, shopping arcade, beauty salon, clinic, meeting hall

**Rongcheng**

**Friendship Guesthouse**

榮城市友誼賓館  
Yatou, Rongcheng, Shandong 264300

**Shidao Hotel**

榮城市石島賓館  
Jianshe Rd., Shidao Town, Rongcheng, Shandong 264300

**Linqu**

**Linqu Hotel**

山東臨朐賓館  
Minzhu Rd., Linqu, Shandong 262600









**PHOTOGRAPHER: LU KAIDI**

Before the wind rises to disperse it, the 'sea of clouds' half-shrouds the jutting rocks and pines of southern Anhui's famous Mount Huangshan.





**C**obblestones, though not eye-catching, and a common setoff in a goldfish bowl or a potted landscape, can be used as materials for engraving artistic images and calligraphy in the hands of those who are artistic.

Cobblestones can be found in rivers and streams. They are hard by nature, and, after years of scouring, have become round, smooth and shiny. This character coupled with the occasional natural veins in the stone render the cobblestones by themselves as a kind of natural work of art.

### Making Use of Natural Veins and Colours

I am deeply engrossed in cobblestone engraving driven by the hope of combining the natural charm of cobblestones with the creative process to place feelings on them and, in a sense, bring them to life. Based on preserving the natural veins and colours, I try to apply the skills of engraving and ink drawing to embellish the natural beauty of the cobblestones. In this way, the cobblestone engraving works are richer and more profound in idyllic flavour, which is the overriding objective of the cobblestone engraving. A cobblestone with veins and colours resembling high mountain ranges, for example, could have a small boat drifting with the current cut at the foot of the mountain, which defines a poetic image upon close inspection. In a cobblestone with a grass-like vein, I would engrave beside the vein a pair of mandarin ducks or teals playing in water, which brings to life a scene in the warm early spring in areas south of the Yangtse River.

Although the art of cobblestone engraving can be said to be a way of enjoying stones, it differs from stone-enjoying, which lays stress on the discovery of the object and the natural form it takes. In contrast, cobblestone engraving lays stress on the conception and process of suitable images for cobblestones.

### Choosing and Using Cobblestones

The first step in creating a work of cobblestone engraving is the choice of cobblestones and their stands. I discard those cobblestones with veins and colours in a muddle. The neat and smooth ones are appropriate materials to incise pictures and longer inscriptions on

*The cobblestone incised with an apt picture and inscription, supported by a suitable root stand as an integrated whole, displays a unique natural scene.*

# Cobblestone



*Cobblestones of varied colours and shapes, and with varied inscriptions display a potpourri of flavours.*



*A pair of carefree teals are roaming in water, which hints at the coming of spring.*



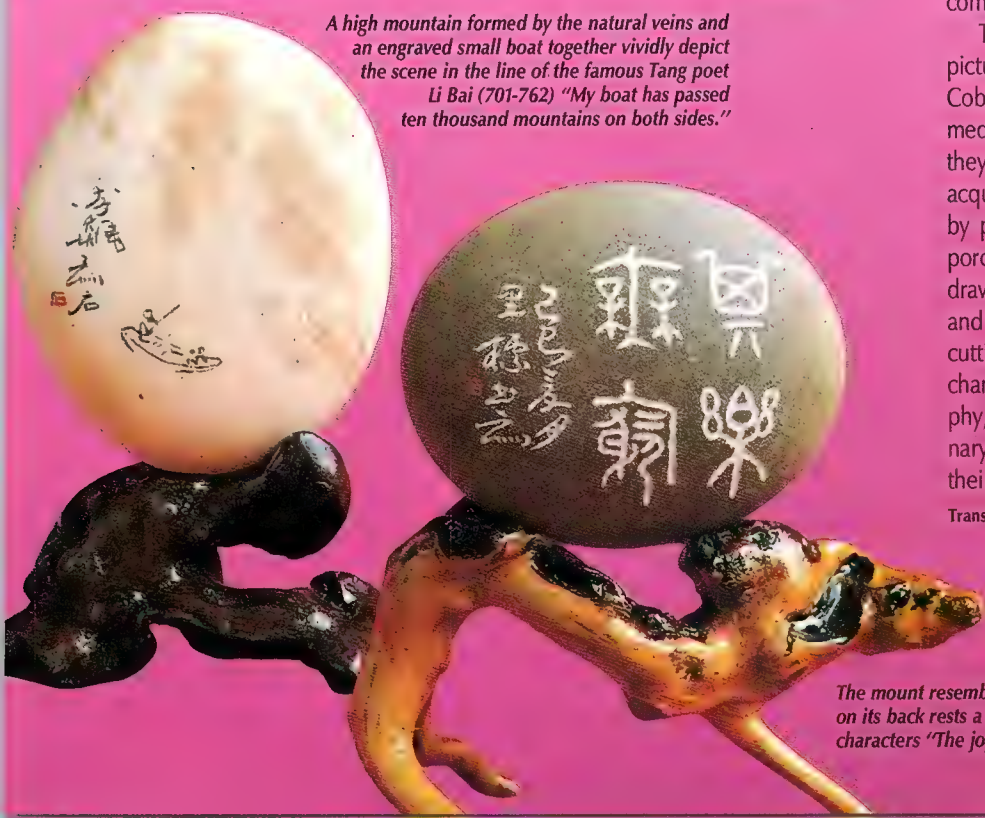
# Engraving

## An Art with Pictorial and Literary Flair

PHOTOS BY LI XINHUA TEXT BY LI BIAO



*A high mountain formed by the natural veins and an engraved small boat together vividly depict the scene in the line of the famous Tang poet Li Bai (701-762) "My boat has passed ten thousand mountains on both sides."*



them; the rough ones usually have fewer words cut on them, and their styles are on the bold, simple and unsophisticated side.

The shape, colour and vein patterns of a cobblestone must be carefully taken into consideration to have a draft worked out in mind before engraving.

In order to enhance the shape of the cobblestones and add a more natural flavour to them, I use tree roots with grotesque shapes as stands.

The tree roots to be mounted with cobblestones should be chosen according to the shapes and sizes of the cobblestones. The tree roots not only serve as stands but also play a role in balancing the whole art work. For example, a stand of tree root extending left going with a cobblestone protruding right presents an impression of a dynamic balance. A root stand of a special shape, with hints in the inscription, coupled with the imagination of the viewer, may recall an artistic association experienced in poetry recitation and storytelling. A round cobblestone inscribed with characters reading "Getting the Moon", supported by a root stand resembling a monkey with hands held high, seems to tell an interesting story about monkeys trying to fish for the moon in the water. Some old tales may also be evoked by those particular root stands resembling goats and dogs, assisted by the inscriptions on the cobblestones.

When chosen, the roots must be carved, barked, polished, coloured and waxed before they finally become indispensable parts of the completed cobblestone engraved masterpiece.

The next and most trying step is to engrave pictures and inscriptions on cobblestones. Cobblestones are harder than the usual mediums used for seal stones and jade, so they are not an easy material to carve. I have acquired my skills of etching on cobblestones by practising on bamboo, wood, pottery and porcelain. Besides employing engraving skills, I draw on my experience with the organization and layout of Chinese calligraphy and seal cutting, thus, the works have both the characteristics of stone carving and calligraphy, yet they differ profoundly from the ordinary types of stone cutting and calligraphy in their aesthetic attraction.

Translated by Chen Jiaji

*The mount resembles a pup stretching itself, while on its back rests a cobblestone inscribed with the characters "The joy is boundless."*





Photo by Chan Yat Nin

FOR THE  
**COLLECTOR**

# Records of Travels — On the Collection of Tourist Entrance Tickets

TEXT BY CHEN TIANYIN

**Editor's Note:** How do people keep mementoes of the places they visit? Different people choose different means. Chen Tianyin, collector of entrance tickets, has his own way.

**I**t is one of life's great pleasures to travel from place to place enjoying the beauty of nature and the cultural diversity of different people as well as viewing scenic spots and historical sites. But how do you record the places you have visited? Some take photos, others write travel notes, yet others buy local arts and crafts as souvenirs. My method is to collect entrance tickets of the places I have visited.

As a matter of fact, there are many people who enjoy collecting entrance tickets as a hobby. According to a report "The Ten Major National Folk Collections", at the beginning of 1991, the collection of entrance tickets ranks sixth in popularity and is attracting increased interest. Why?

Tourist trade increased in China during the 1980's. From that time on, great efforts were made to improve entrance tickets at every tourist attraction, and the quality of design, printing materials and paper used for admission tickets has steadily increased. At the beginning, almost all entrance tickets were printed in ink on white paper, little more than a receipt. Naturally, they did not have much potential as a collector's item. In the course of time, admission tickets appeared which combined colour printing and even gilding with

calligraphy, painting and photography. The design improved and varied, and, apart from paper, better materials such as bamboo slices, silk and plexiglass were used. And the method of selling tickets was also changed – from the sale of individual tickets to that of whole sets or booklets. With the steady increase in quality, the value of collecting increased too. Once you have such beautiful tickets resembling bookmarks, you are most probably reluctant to throw them away.

I began to collect entrance tickets in earnest ten years ago. In the last ten years, I have travelled to most parts of China and collected several thousand entrance tickets. Among them there is the unique ticket of the Dehe Pavilion of the Summer Palace in Beijing. In-laid with an imitation ancient coin with a square hole at the centre, the ticket is superbly designed. The ticket of the Lianhua (Lotus Flower) Villa of Huzhou in Zhejiang Province is a set of eight combined tickets. Once unfolded, the whole picture of the villa outlined in a single colour appears before your eyes: antique pavilions and towers, rockeries and streams. The ticket of the Nanjing Butterfly Museum is laminated and sports a real butterfly. The museum has only four hundred such tickets; each is a rare piece of art. A ticket-set of Gulangyu Island, west of Xiamen, Fujian, is printed with pictures depicting famous local gardens and scenic spots.

My collection of entrance tickets records many of the places I have travelled to. Whenever I have time, I take them out and leaf through them. It is like a grand review of my travels. When I see the pictures, guide maps and brief introductions printed on the reverse of those tickets, it calls to mind images and pleasant memories of these places.

When I have collected a number of entrance tickets, I then classify them into different groups under columns such as "Three Caves in Yixing", "Three Confucian Memorial Places in Qufu", "Eight Outer Temples in Chengde" and "Four Great Buddhist Mountains". Sometimes I categorize them according to the names of tourist attractions such as the Hupao (Tiger Running) Spring, the Longmen (Dragon Gate) Grottoes and the Jigong (Cockerel) Mountain, and then reorganize them into a set of the twelve animals representing the Twelve Earthly Branches. In addition, I classify them on the basis of famous mountains, temples, caves, pavilions, pagodas, imperial tombs and the former residences of celebrities and then bind the whole lot into volumes to preserve them permanently.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru



# ZHEJIANG NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP



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1. Candles, X'mas items, plush toys, fireworks & firecrackers, hardware.
2. Jute bags, jute/pp mixed bags, PP woven bags, PP woven polymesh bags, cotton/PP mixed bags, cotton bags, cotton stockinette, degummed ramie & cotton yarns, ramie noil & other ramie products.
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### II. Animal By-products:

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2. Garments, leather garments, animal hair, animal skin & leather, salted hog casings, bristles, bristle brushes & other animal by-products.
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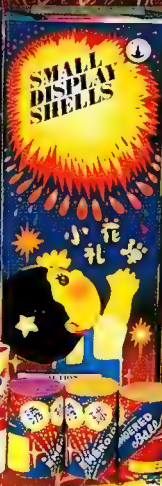


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 Telex: 35013/351054 TUHSU CN Fax: 86-0571-552310 86-0571-554808  
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# 山西烟花 SHANXI FIREWORKS



山西省土產畜產進出口公司

SHANXI NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

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電掛：太原3964 電傳：28022 SNAC CN 郵政編碼：030002 傳真：86-0351-440057

Foreign Trade Building, 11 North Peach Orchard Road, Taiyuan, Shanxi, China

Tel: 440274 Cable: Taiyuan 3964 Telex: 28022 SNAC CN Postal Code: 030002 Fax: 86-0351-440057



# GUANGDONG CEREALS & OILS

## COMMODITIES HANDLED

Rice, glutinous rice; soyabeans, small red beans, green beans, peeled mung beans, kidney beans, peas; maize, buckwheat, hulled buckwheat, groundnut oil, sesameseed oil, tung-oil and peeled groundnut kernels, groundnuts in shell, sesamseeds, hulled sesameseeds, oilseeds and oils; rice vermicelli (rice stick), sesame paste, peanut butter, and cereals & oils products.



廣東省糧油進出口公司

GUANGDONG CEREALS & OILS  
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

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珠江橋牌  
新會排粉  
小磨芝麻油

"Pearl River Bridge" Brand:  
Xinhui Rice Stick  
Sesame Oil



金帆牌  
快熟沙河粉  
脫皮花生仁

"Golden Sail" Brand:  
Quick Serve Sha Ho Fun  
Peeled Groundnut Kernels





# AAA

## 大連機械進出口公司

總經理 朱錫金



## DALIAN MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

General Manager: Zhu Xian

### 公司簡介

大連機械進出口公司經濟實力雄厚，是信譽AAA特級企業。主營各種機、製機械、磨床、冷凍設備、文車、鏈承、包裝機械、農業機械、鑄造機械、石油機械、工程機械、造船船及主第一種和各種成套設備等。本公司現已同全世界五百個國家和地區建立並發展了貿易往來。

我們熱忱歡迎各界人士前來洽談，竭誠友誼，共同發展。

### AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CORPORATION

Dalian Machinery Import & Export Corporation has built a strong reputation and the highest trade volume in the world. The main business scope includes: machine tools, metal cutting machine tools, grinding machine tools, packaging equipment, the truck, the tractor, the machine, the pump, the engine, mining machinery, petroleum machinery and equipment, refrigeration and building and industry. We maintain a close relationship with companies and institutions abroad by offering a wide range of products and services. We have established a wide range of trade relations with over 500 countries and regions in the world. We have established a wide range of trade relations with over 500 countries and regions in the world.

We warmly welcome all friends to come for consultation, friendship and common development.

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電話：0411-82511111  
傳真：0411-82511111  
E-mail: DMC@163.com

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傳真：0411-82511111  
E-mail: DMC@163.com





## SCOPE OF BUSINESS:

**1st Business Dept.:** Textile Raw Materials

**2nd Business Dept.:** Packaging Materials

**3rd Business Dept.:** Food Industrial Raw Materials

**4th Business Dept.:** Dried Fruits & Dried Vegetables

**5th Business Dept.:** Essential Oils

**6th Business Dept.:** Aromatic Chemicals

**7th Business Dept.:** Timber & Timber Products

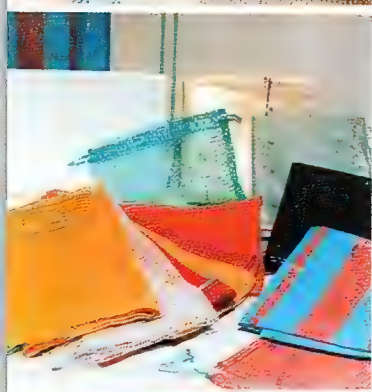
**8th Business Dept.:** Feeding Stuffs, Flowers, Plants & Others

**9th Business Dept.:** Forestal Products & Others

**Importation Dept.:** Importation and agent for importation of various kinds of native products and other relevant supplementary materials.

**Marketing & Development Dept.:** Exchanges of market information, technique consultation service, introducing foreign investment joint venture, cooperative enterprises and domestic associated enterprises, compensation trade, developing new items and projects, agent for foreign products on consignment basis.

Catalogues and samples are available on request.



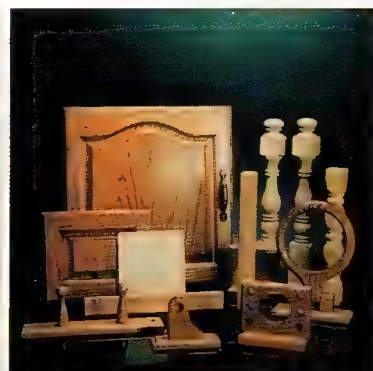
### SHANGHAI NATIVE PRODUCE IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.

Add: 18 Dian Chi Road, Shanghai, China Tel: 3295680

Cable: "CHINAPROCO" SHANGHAI Telex: 33060 CNPCS CN

Fax: 021-3291465, 3234579 Postcode: 200002

Person-to-contact: Chen Chang Qi





## Twelve Scenic Spots in Mount Laoshan

In Mount Laoshan, which is located near Qingdao, there are about 200 characteristic scenic spots including ancient Taoist temples, strangely shaped rocks, bizarre peaks and precipitous cliffs, clear and sweet springs and waterfalls, enchanting brooks and trees, and a large number of inscriptions engraved on cliffs hundreds of years ago. The following twelve scenic spots along three tourist routes are the most worthwhile to visit.

Along the middle route, visitors can see the following five places of interest:

### Rising Sun on Huge Peak

The 1,133-metre-high Huge Peak, or Lao-ding (Summit of Mount Laoshan), is the summit and main watershed of Mount Laoshan. On top of this peak, visitors can see the "three wondrous scenes" of Laoshan—the rising sun, the sea of clouds and the ball lightning. When the sun rises, one can see in the east the sky changing from blue to yellow and then to red. And the sun seems to jump up from the horizon, suddenly bathing the sky, the sea, the mountains and trees in a red glow. Standing on the summit, you can see clouds floating among the peaks and valleys below your feet. Occasionally fragments of the glistening sea appear between the gaps of the clouds, and sometimes the peaks of several islets appear and disappear in the sea of clouds. In mid-summer, when half way up the mountains the weather features dark clouds and storms accompanied by lightning and peals of thunder, it is often clear and bright on the summit. Standing on the summit and looking down, you can see ball lightning flashing here and there in the clouds, hear deafening thunder and feel the shaking of the mountains.

### Nine Water Bends

The ten-kilometre-long Nine Water River rises at the northern side of Mount Laoshan at the summit. The river is joined by the Inner Nine Stream and the Outer Nine Stream, each having nine bends. On each bend there is a scenic spot. The Nine Water Bends epitomizes Mount Laoshan's picturesque scenery offering views of grotesque

peaks flanking the river, huge rocks in the streams, gushing springs and magnificent waterfalls. Famous scenic spots here include the Jade Pipe Cave, Green Valley, Camel Head and Fish Scale Gorge.

### Tidal Sound Waterfalls

The Chaoyin (Tidal Sound) Waterfalls are the source of the Inner Nine Stream. When the water falls, it sounds like the waves of a tide rushing in, hence its name. The falls break into three sections, the last of which drops off a cliff into a deep green and clear pool called Diangangwan (Indigo Dye Vat Bay). The place is enclosed by hills covered with verdant trees and is a place to enjoy delightful secluded serenity.

### Weizhu Nunnery

Built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the Weizhu (Luxuriant Bamboo) Nun-

nery is a Taoist nunnery in a quiet col. Nearby are the rock formations resembling in outline living creatures such as Hawk Beak Rock, Crown Prince Rock and Sisters Peak.

### Piling Rocks in Mount Hualou

Mount Hualou is close to the Laoshan Reservoir. The four famous scenic spots here are the Dressing Terrace, the Falling Green Jade Crag, the Smoke Riding Flat-topped Crest and the Jade Fairy Basin. Legend has it that when the Eight Immortals crossed the sea, a fairy called He Xiangnu dressed herself on this terrace, hence the name. The Hualou Temple was built in the early Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). This temple, together with the Taiqing (Great Purity) Temple built during the Song Dynasty and the Taiping (Peace) Temple, is the most famous historic site in Laoshan.







Courtyard in  
Taiqing Temple  
(by Chapman Lee)

The south route offers four scenic spots:

### Spray in Dragon Pool

The Longtan (Dragon Pool) Waterfall is the largest in Mount Laoshan. Supplied by eight brooks, this waterfall never dries up all the year round and always tumbles down from a height of twenty metres. In summer, when torrents of water rush down the mountain, the fall calls to mind a silver dragon, sending up myriads of sprays which glitter like rainbows in the sunlight. The roar of the waterfall is powerful and dynamic.

### Beauty Spreading in Mingxia Cave

The Mingxia (Bright Rosy Clouds) Cave is one of the several natural caves on Mount Laoshan and houses a Taoist temple. Its principal structure, the Doumu (Mother of the Big Dipper) Temple was built during the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) and was renovated during successive dynasties. It has been preserved in good condition. Located near the top of the Xuanwu Peak, the Doumu Temple is at a high and open vantage point with quiet and beautiful surroundings.

### Water and Moon in Taiqing Temple

With cliffs of grotesque shapes on the left and the surging sea on the right, the Taiqing Temple is situated overlooking the beach of the Taiqing Bay at the southeastern foot of Mount Laoshan, and enjoys a reputation of a "fairyland on earth". It has over 100 halls including Sanqing (Three Purities) Hall, Sanguan (Three Officials) Hall and Sanhuang (Three Emperors) Hall. In the temple and its surrounding areas, there are many thousand-year-old trees still with luxuriant foliage. Around Sanguan Hall there are quite a few scenic spots including the Lianhuan (Connecting) Caves, Lesser Penglai, the

Pantao (Flat Peach) Peak and the Wanghai (Sea-Watching) Tower.

### Cape and Immortals Mound

The tall cape is on the southeast side of Mount Laoshan. It is said in Mount Laoshan that the place where the Eight Immortals crossed the sea was the location of today's Eight Immortals Mound. Tier upon tier, the mound has several colours such as black, white, red and grey mingled with one another. The magnificent mound has been called the First Wondrous Scene in Mount Laoshan.

The main attractions along the east route are the following three places:

### Lion Peak Presenting the Sun


Situated beside the Taiping Temple close to the sea on the eastern side of Mount Laoshan, the Lion Peak gets its name because it resembles a lion roaring into the air. It is one of the best-known peaks of Mount Laoshan and the best place in the mountain to watch the rising sun. Other well-known scenic spots near the temple include the Sheep Crag, the White Dragon Cave and Huaishu Cave.

### Twisted Pine Covering Baiyun Cave

The name of this spot is derived from the fact that in ancient times, there was an old pine tree twisting and covering the entrance on top of the cave. The Baiyun (White Cloud) Cave is a natural cave at an altitude more than 400 metres above sea level. Outside the cave there are many huge rocks.

### Naluoyan Buddhist Grotto

Historically, Mount Laoshan had many Taoist and Buddhist temples, boasting "nine Buddhist temples, eight Taoist temples and

seventy-two nunneries" as a saying once went. The largest Buddhist temple is the Huayan Temple initially built during the reign of the Ming emperor Chongzhen (1628-1644). At the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, the temple was restored. There are eight scenic spots within the Huayan Temple complex worth visiting. They include Naluoyan Grotto, the Drum Rock and the Tianbo (Heavenly Wave) Pond. The Naluoyan Grotto is fifteen metres in height and in depth, and about seven metres in width. On top of the grotto there is an opening resembling a crater. The grotto boasts the largest space and the most unique natural shapes in all of Mount Laoshan. 

Translated by Chen Jiaji

## Shandong's Cities and Counties Open to Foreign Tourists

CITY		Gaotang	高唐
Binzhou	濱州	Guanxian	冠縣
Dezhou	德州	Huimin	惠民
Dongying	東營	Juancheng	鄆城
Heze	荷澤	Junan	莒南
Jinan	濟南	Juxian	莒縣
Jining	濟寧	Juye	巨野
Leling	樂陵	Linshu	臨沭
Liaocheng	聊城	Linyi	臨邑
Linqing	臨清	Lingxian	陵縣
Linyi	臨沂	Mengyin	蒙陰
Qingdao	青島	Ningjin	寧津
Rizhao	日照	Pingyi	平邑
Tai'an	泰安	Pingyuan	平原
Weifang	濰坊	Qihe	齊河
Weihai	威海	Qingyun	慶雲
Yantai	煙台	Shanxian	單縣
Zaozhuang	棗莊	Shenxian	莘縣
Zibo	淄博	Tancheng	鄒城
		Wucheng	武城
		Wudi	無棣
Boxing	博興	Xiajin	夏津
Cangshan	蒼山	Yanggu	陽穀
Caoxian	曹縣	Yangxin	陽信
Chengwu	成武	Yinan	沂南
Chiping	茌平	Yishui	沂水
Dingtao	定陶	Yucheng	禹城
Dong'e	東阿	Yuncheng	鄆城
Dongming	東明	Zhanhua	沾化
Feixian	費縣	Zouping	鄒平



## Special Tour Programs in Qingdao

Recently eleven specialized tour packages have been launched for both domestic and foreign tourists by the tourist agencies concerned in Qingdao.

**Vacationing and Keeping Fit** In the Qingdao Rehabilitation Centre, many kinds of chronic diseases can be treated, including hypertension, coronary and cardiovascular diseases, gastric disease, arthritis and other ailments, through the practice of traditional Chinese medical science such as herbal medicine, acupuncture and moxibustion, massage, diet therapy, *taijiquan* and *taiji* sword exercises and so on. If one wants to master the secret of the therapy, he will be taught by the staff members with patience. Principles of *qigong* related to body-building and slimming can be grasped within two weeks.

**Religion** Religious activities include the following: worship, theory study and music appreciation. The Festival of Bathing Sakyamuni is held annually on the 8th day of the 4th lunar month in Zhanshan Temple. As Mount Laoshan has long been the second cultivation site of the Quanzhen Sect in Taoism, one may study the Taoist devotion to the tenets of ancient Chinese philosophy, learn Taoist *qigong* and cultivate moral character and nature culture.

**Research** These tours provide the opportunities for the study of Chinese literature and history, maritime environment, painting, and the integration of the traditional Chinese and Western medicine, and it also gives chances of mixing with experts in educa-

tional, cultural and academic circles so as to enrich one's knowledge.

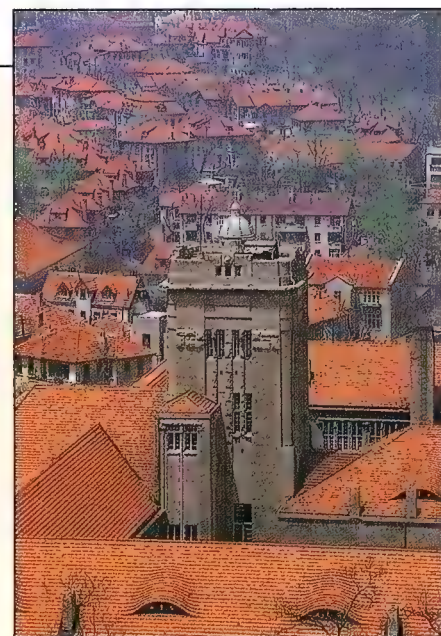
**Calligraphy** A large variety of stelae and stone carving, especially those standing at Tianzhu Mountain date back 1,500 years and represent the treasure of calligraphy art of the Northern Wei Dynasty. It offers opportunities for investigation, discussion and practice of calligraphy as well as contests in this art.

**International Cruiser** Qingdao Harbour, the fourth largest natural port in China, receives more than twenty cruisers every year. Tourists may enjoy the city and historical relics and antiquities or visit local factories, schools and houses or watch performances and shops. They can also travel to other cities by air, train and ship as well.

**International Conventions** One of the eight international convention centres in China, Qingdao is an ideal city for gatherings due to its attractive natural scenery, mild climate, convenient transportation, communication and entertainment facilities.

**Sea Sports** Qingdao, with 730 kilometres of coastline, is an excellent spot for sea recreational activities and sports thanks to its numerous seaside resorts. Every year the training and competition in swimming, windsurfing, yachting and speedboating are held here.

**Sea Angling** Qingdao features a jagged coastline with many harbours, and a vast water area dotted with islands where uncountable fishes breed. Porgy, yellow croaker, bream,



*Qingdao City has abundance of Western-style structures with red tile roofs (by Ma Yiu Chun).*

perch and sea eel are some of the species. In spring and autumn, it becomes a paradise for anglers.

**Architectural Exhibition** Qingdao, known as an "International Architecture Fair", boasts buildings imitating the styles of 25 nations including ancient Greek, Roman, Gothic, European castle, Italian Baroque, Japanese and French modernism architecture.

**Sugar-coated Haws** Sugar-coated haws are delicacies with medicinal value as well. Every year from the 16th to the 23rd day of the first lunar month, that is, what is known as the first sea tide day, the local residents surge into the 500-year-old Haiyun Nunnery to pray for safety, hence the dietetic activities centring on sugar-coated haws. The festival consists of many events, such as a worship ceremony, and a national sugar-coated haw-modelling match. Tourists can taste the food and enjoy music and folk art performances. There are also native products and arts and crafts on display.

**Flower Festival (May 1-10)** While flowers such as oriental cherry, Chinese flowering crabapple, mountain chrysanthemum, peach and pear bloom in both urban and rural areas, visitors are able to visit parks to appreciate flowers and potted landscapes and observe rootcarving exhibition and folk art performances. During the Flower Festival, arts and crafts, textiles and foodstuffs are also exhibited. Meanwhile, "Flower Road Travel" tours allow visitors to view cherry blossoms in Nanjing, Jiangsu, peonies in Luoyang, Henan and locust blossoms in Dalian, Liaoning.

**E**



*The Sugar-coated Haws Festival consists of many events, but children inevitably prefer eating sugar-coated haws on sticks (by Ren Xihai).*

Translated by Zhang Zheng & Lu Bin



## Main Tourist

### Attractions in Qingdao



*The Huilang Pavilion on the Zhanqiao Pier in a panoramic setting (by Ren Xihai)*

#### Zhanqiao Pier

Situated in the south of Qingdao, the pier is an extension of the southern Zhongshan Road into Qingdao Bay. First constructed in 1891, it originally served as a dock. The pier was expanded in 1931 and has been renovated since then. Today the 440-metre-long and 8-metre-wide concrete pier has become a favourite tourist spot and the symbol of the city. The pier's terminus is protected by a breakwater and is marked by the two-storey octagonal Huilang (Wave Stopping) Pavilion featuring red beams and walls. North of the pier on the shore is the Qiaotou Park or the Pier Park, in which there are verandas, pergolas and pavilions for people to visit and relax.

#### Lu Xun Park

Situated at the southern foot of Yushan (Fish Hill) Mountain and adjacent to the beach east of Laiyang Road, the park was first constructed in 1929 and at that time formally dedicated as Seaside Park. The park, about two hectares in size, later was named after Lu Xun, the famous writer and thinker. In the park along the shore there are many reefs with pavilions dotting the area. Compared with other parks, Lu Xun Park offers more natural beauty, as it is filled with pine trees, flowers and cliffs.

In the centre of the park there are two impressive buildings, one like a castle and the other resembling a palace. They are the aquarium and the specimen exhibition hall of the Qingdao Museum of Marine Products.

#### Zhongshan Park

The park is at the foot of the Taiping (Peace) Hill near the Huiquan Bay in south-east Qingdao, and commemorates Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The park occupies eighty hectares and is the largest in Qingdao. The park's plants are its main attractions. All the year round flowers vie for beauty in full bloom. The cherry blossoms are a major attraction of the park during the spring. In fact, there is a 500-metre-long Cherry Boulevard in the park. In April and May, the park is the site of a cherry festival and many visitors come to the park to enjoy the cherry blossoms.

#### Little Qingdao

Close to the Zhanqiao Pier and occupying an area of 0.012 square kilometre, Little Qingdao is a small island in the Qingdao Bay. Some 720 metres off the coast, the island is connected to the land by a causeway in the east. It was originally named Qingdao (Green Island) because the place

was covered with green trees all the year round. Later the city took Qingdao as its own name, so "little" was added to the name of the island to distinguish the two. There is a 15.5-metre-high white octagonal lighthouse on the island to guide ships. Visitors to the island can enjoy looking at ornamental plants, drinking tea in the tea-house, fishing or simply resting in pergolas.

#### No. 1 Bathing Beach

Located along the Huiquan Bay east of Lu Xun Park, it is also called the Huiquan Bathing Beach. The 580-metre-long crescent-shaped beach is the oldest and largest one in Qingdao. Here the sand is fine and the slope of the beach is flat. The water is calm and free of reefs.

The bathing beach has all the necessary facilities for bathing including over 100 changing-rooms on shore.

#### Zhanshan Temple

Sitting on a hill and facing the sea, the Zhanshan Temple, the only Buddhist temple within the city proper, is located southwest of Mount Zhanshan. Built in 1933, the complex occupies an area of over two hectares. The temple is composed of many halls such as the Tianwang (Heavenly King) Hall, the Daxiong (Mahavira) Hall, the Sansheng (Three Sages) Hall, the sutra depository, a Buddhist learning institution, the abbot's room, dining rooms and monks' rooms. All the buildings are characterized by blue bricks and grey tiles, carved beams and painted rafters.

#### Badaguan (Eight Big Passes)

Covering an area of about 80 hectares,

Badaguan is located in southeast Qingdao and is a serene resort area with beautiful villas as well as sanatoria. The eight main roads in this area are named after eight famous mountain passes in China namely: the Shanhaiguan Pass, the Zhengyang Pass, the Jiayuguan Pass, the Wusheng Pass, the Hangu Pass, the Ningwu Pass, the Juyong Pass and the Shaoguan Pass. Later two more roads were added, and were also named using the same criteria: the Zijing Pass and the Linhuai Pass. In accordance with the prevailing undulating terrain here, over 200 exotic villas have been built.

The ten roads are flanked by trees with twenty gardens dotting the area. There are many sanatoria at the foot of the hills and by the seaside. The setting is tranquil and is best for convalescence and rest.


#### Mount Laoshan Scenic Area

With an area of 370 square kilometres, Mount Laoshan Scenic Area is located 30 kilometres east of Qingdao.

Mount Laoshan has long been a famous Taoist shrine, and there still exist a dozen Taoist temples on the mountain. The summit, Jufeng (Huge Peak), is 1,133 metres above sea level and can be reached conveniently by coach following three routes.

Along the south route, one passes such interesting sites as the Taiping (Supreme Purity) Temple, the Longtan (Dragon Pool) Temple, the Shangqing (Upper Purity) Temple, the Mingxia (Bright Rosy Cloud) Cave, and the Baxian (Eight Immortals) Mound. On the east route, one can observe the Taiping (Peace) Temple, the Baiyun (White Cloud) Cave, the Huayan Temple and the Ming Taoist Abbey. Taking the middle route, one can see the Beijiushui (North Nine Stream), the Weizhu (Luxuriant Bamboo) Temple and the Hualou Temple.

#### Stone Old Man Scenic Area

This scenic area is in the Laoshan District some five kilometres east of the city. The southern part of the spot is a sand beach one kilometre long and 100 metres wide. The slope of the beach is gentle and the water is ideal for bathing. In the sea not far from the beach, a solitary rock resembles an old man, and hence the name. In 1985, the place was opened up as a tourist development zone. Some hotels in the form of villas have been constructed here, thus, this area has become one of the ten famous scenic spots in Qingdao for tourists to visit. 

Translated by Chen Jiaji



## Major Tourist Sites in Weifang

### and Its Environs

#### Shihu Garden

Located on Hujiapafang Street in Weifang City, the Shihu Garden was originally a private family garden built in 1885 during the Qing Dynasty. It was called Shihu (Ten Tablets) because of its small size, only 2,000 square metres. It contains, however, no less than 67 structures, which include towers, pavilions, studies and guesthouses. These buildings are connected by winding bridges and corridors with fish ponds and rockeries dotted throughout the garden. In spite of its small dimensions, the garden's facilities are exquisitely constructed and compactly laid out, with no sense of being too close together. The garden succeeds in integrating the architectural style of gardens found in both southern and northern China.

#### Mount Yunmen

Lying in Qingzhou City, Mount Yunmen rises 421 metres above sea level and was a sacred site for Buddhists in both the Sui (581-618) and Tang (618-907) Dynasties. During summer and autumn, clouds and mists often float through the caves and envelop the peaks, shrouding the pavilions and temples on the summit, creating an aura of mystery. This is why the place has gained the name "Yunmen Fairyland".

On the front side of the mountain are five grottoes of different sizes containing 272 sculptures, most dating from the Tang Dynasty. On the rear, the word "Longevity", 7.5 metres in length and 3.7 metres wide, is carved on a sheer cliff to the west of the Yunmen Cave. This inscription is believed to date from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

#### The Tuoshan Grottoes and the Haotian Palace

Mount Tuoshan (Camel Mountain) is located six kilometres to the southwest of Qingzhou City and its main peak is 408 metres high. The mountain has the appearance of a squatting camel, hence the name in Chinese. On the cliff to the southeast of the main peak are five grottoes and a group of 638 Buddhist sculptures of various sizes. These grottoes contain the largest group of such sculptures in the entire province of Shandong.

At the summit of Mount Tuoshan sits the Haotian Palace, 150 metres long from south to north and 100 metres wide from east to west. Here can be found the remains of what was once known as Tianhe (Heavenly River), Tianqiao (Heavenly Bridge) and Wulong (Five Dragon) Pool, in addition to ancient buildings and some 120 stone stelae.

#### The Fossils of Shanwang

Shanwang is located some twenty kilometres to the northeast of Linqu County. It has become famous both within China and overseas because of the rich abundance of fossils found here. More than 200 species in over ten fossil categories, including both flora and fauna, have been discovered in Shanwang. Most importantly, these fossils have preserved their original colour and shape to a remarkable degree and provide valuable data for scientific research. Textual research has established that the Shanwang fossils belong to the Tertiary Period of the Cenozoic Era. About 14 million years ago these animals and plants from the Shanwang area died and were buried, and as the land rose and seas dried, they were covered by diatomaceous earth and have now become the well-preserved fossils we see today.

Presently the Shanwang Fossil Museum on Nanguan Street in the county town of Linqu houses the Shanwang fossils and numerous other rare specimens.

#### Local Customs in Shijiazhuang Village

Located about twenty kilometres to the southwest of the county town of Anqiu, Shijiazhuang Village is rich in local customs and traditions and has become a popular tourist attraction in recent years. Here overseas visitors can stay in farmer homes, sleep on *kangs* (heated brick beds), eat local food, learn about farming, make dumplings and fashion paper-cuts and embroidery. They can also visit schools, kindergartens and hospitals within the village and have meals and even parties together with the villagers. By participating in these activities, they can experience to some degree the lives of the local people here.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru

## Sites of Interest in Yantai Tourist Area

#### Yuhuangding Park

Yuhuangding is a small hill, seventy metres above sea level in Yantai City. Traditionally known as Little Penglai, it is now called Yuhuangding Park. Ascending the hill from the east, you will come to the environs of Little Penglai. It is a place of elegance and beauty and also features beautiful carvings.

Atop the hill is the Jade Emperor Temple, first built in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). It has two courtyards, encompassing the main gate, middle hall, rear hall and two corridors. The architecture is compact and the buildings have been constructed in accordance with the lay of the terrain. There are some ancient trees in the courtyards. The Lüzu Hall is in the eastern part of the temple complex. To the southwest is the three-storey and hexagonal Jade Emperor Pavilion with pagoda-style architecture. This is the best place to gain a panoramic view of the entire city of Yantai.

#### Penglai Pavilion

Located on the Danya Hill which rises above the sea north of Penglai City, the Penglai Pavilion has an area of 32,800 square metres. Since the pavilion is a highrise building overlooking a vast expanse of the sea, fog often rises over the region. The stories of Emperor Shihuang of the Qin Dynasty seeking the elixir of life and eight Taoist immortals who supposedly went into the sea at Penglai inevitably come to mind. The pavilion is thus turned into a reflection of a celestial place within the realm of mortals.

First built between 1056 and 1063 during the Song Dynasty, the pavilion was later rebuilt and enlarged. It is now a complex of ancient Taoist and Buddhist temples and gardens. Principal sites of interest include the Lüzu Hall, Sanqing (Three Purities) Hall, Penglai Pavilion, Tianhou Palace, Dragon King Palace and the Amitabha Temple. Generally referred to as the Penglai Pavilion, the complex is subdivided into more buildings, pavilions, halls and gardens. The two-storey wooden pavilion is the best place to view the strange mirage of castles in the air which rise above the sea during certain periods of the year.

#### Yangma Island

The island is 38 kilometres east of Yantai City, about seven kilometres north of



### Miaodao Archipelago

Located between the Jiadong and Liaodong Peninsulas, this archipelago consists of 32 large and small islands extending 120 kilometres from south to north into the Bohai Strait.

Among the chief tourist points on the archipelago are the Banyue Gulf, Baota Reef, Diaoyu Reef and Tianhou Temple. During spring and autumn, migratory birds stop to rest here, turning the archipelago into a kingdom of birds. Rocks surrounding the islands resemble carved statues. The islands are also the best places for eating seafood. There are many ancient artifacts on the archipelago, including some dating from the Palaeolithic Age and the Shang and Zhou Dynasties period (c. 16th century-221 B.C.).

Tourists may go to the Changdao Island close to the shore by boarding a ship at Penglai Port. The port has regular ship services every day between all major islets of the Changdao group.

Translated by He Fei

## Highlights of Weihai and Its Environs



*The Qin emperor Shihuang who, according to one story, came seeking the elixir of life was supposed to have died here. The three characters on the stone stele indicate "This spot marks the edge of the sky" (by Champman Lee).*

### Liugong Island

This island is strategically located in the middle of the Weihai Harbour east of Weihai City, about four kilometres offshore. The island is actually a peak of a mountain emerging from the sea. It is surrounded by cliffs on its east, north and west and has an area of only 3.15 square kilometres. Liugong Island's claim to fame is a naval battle which took place here between the Beiyang Navy of the Qing Dynasty and the invading Japanese during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894. In 1888 when the Qing Court built its first modern fleet, the Beiyang Fleet, it had a headquarters office on the island for the fleet's commander. A naval school, wharf and fortress were also on the island, and most of the buildings and installations of these facilities have been preserved in good condition to this day. The office of the fleet commander has three courtyards, and front, middle and rear halls, where relics of the war, pictures of the naval battle and other important artifacts are on exhibit.

### Chengshantou

Chengshantou, 65 kilometres from Weihai City, is at the extreme eastern tip of the Jiadong Peninsula within the jurisdiction of Rongcheng City. Surrounded by sea on three sides, the place is characterized by rapidly flowing ocean currents and reefs, with big waves crashing on a shore swept by strong winds. The sea here is full of danger. Towards the south in the sea, there are huge rocks extending far offshore. They appear or disappear with the ebb and flow of the tide. According to a popular legend this is supposed to be a stone bridge built by Emperor Shihuang of the Qin Dynasty, seeking the elixir of life from the celestials. The stone bridge was not yet completed, when accord-

ing to the tale, the emperor died after a sudden illness. Thus, the bridge is the only remnant of the emperor's unfulfilled dream.

### Chashan Hill

South of Rongcheng City lies Chashan Hill, which is by the Yellow Sea. Fifteen kilometres west of Shidao Town, it is 539 metres above sea level and has an area of 45 square kilometres. Chashan Hill has been endowed with beautiful landscapes. Many Taoist shrines are located here. The Taoist spots now attract a great many tourists. The most noteworthy ones are Yunguang Cave, Qingliangding, Yanshou Temple, Qianzhen Cave and Xianglu Peak.

### Mount Kunyu

Mount Kunyu lies between Wendeng City and the border of Rushan and Muping Counties. It has an area of fifty square kilometres. The mountain is circuitous, yet the deep forest, secluded valleys and blue waters of lakes and streams present a beautiful sight, earning for Mount Kunyu the sobriquet "Ancestor of Celestial Mountains".

Mount Kunyu is one of the places which saw the birth of Taoism. Taoist temples and nunneries once located here have, however, fallen into disrepair. But Taoist relics still abound in the area, the best known being Shengjingshan, where the inscription of *Daodejing* or *Lao Zi*, the essential book of Taoist philosophy written by Lao Zi in two volumes, is carved on a huge crescent-shaped rock measuring roughly sixteen metres by six metres. The inscription is more than 6,000 characters including the appended text and represents a rare example of Taoist scripture incised in stone still extant in China today.

Translated by He Fei





*Bozaikrik Thousand Buddha Caves (by Qi Xiaoming)*

## Fascinating Highlights in Turpan

The Turpan region is located on a basin to the south of the Tianshan Mountains which bisect the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Virtually surrounded by mountain ranges and sloping down from north to south, it is the lowest as well as the hottest area in China. In summer, it is scorching hot and dry in Turpan, with very little annual rainfall, only 16 millimetres on average. The temperature on the ground may reach 70°C, which has earned for it the nickname of "Flaming Land".

"Turpan" originates from the Turkish language, meaning "a rich place". It was an important stopover on the Silk Road, by which traders travelled between China to Western Asia in ancient times. It has long been known to the world for its spectacular scenery evoking a mystic atmosphere, exotic local flavours, rich products and age-old cultural relics.

### The Flaming Mountain

The Flaming Mountain is a ridge in the midst of the Turpan Basin, accessible by driving about a dozen kilometres along the highway eastward from Turpan City. The mountain runs about 100 kilometres from east to west and is about ten kilometres across. The average altitude of the mountain

is 500 metres, the highest peak of which rises 831 metres and stands near Shengjinkou. Composed of red sandstone, the mountain appears to glow under the blazing sun, and hence the name. Because of the heat and aridity, no vegetation grows on the mountains and even birds dare not fly close. In high summer, the temperature on the ground surface may reach 80°C.

Many cultural relics may still be found in the Flaming Mountain standing along the northern Silk Road.

### The Grape Valley

About fifteen kilometres to the northeast of Turpan City, the Grape Valley is on the west side of the Flaming Mountain. It runs eight kilometres from north to south, with a width of 0.5 kilometre. Melted snow from the Tianshan Mountains flows along the bottom of the valley. Against the barrenness on both slopes along the valley, green shady trees and grape trellises cover its bottom. Sweet and juicy seedless grapes and a large variety of melons and fruits are produced here in abundance.

### The Emin Minaret

The Emin Minaret, also known as the "Turpan Minaret", stands about two kilo-

metres east of Turpan City. Built in 1778, it is the biggest of its kind in Xinjiang and its architectural style is unique in China.

Constructed of greyish yellow bricks, the Emin Minaret rises 37 metres. It is tapered, with its diameter measuring ten metres at the base. The minaret is famous for its geometric decorations constructed of bricks. The bricks of the tower are arranged in fifteen traditional Uygur patterns. Although the tower tapers towards the top, the number of patterns is the same, the workmen having reduced the size of the bricks to this end. Inside, there is a spiral brick staircase of 72 steps winding around a central column which may help support the structure.

### Jiaohe Old Citadel

At the Yarnaiz Valley some 13 kilometres west of Turpan City lie the ruins of the ancient citadel Jiaohe, meaning "between two rivers". The site of the ruins is an island-like terrace between the dry beds of two rivers which join to its south. Millions of years ago, it was actually an islet cut out by the two rivers. The terrace, not unlike a willow leaf in outline shape, measures about 1,650 metres in length, with the maximum width of some 300 metres in its middle. Its height is over 30 metres.

Originally, Jiaohe was the capital of Kushi Qian State, one of the 36 different independent states in Central Asia, some 2,000 years ago. It was totally destroyed after war at the end of the 13th century. There are still remains of buildings of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and later periods. Many two-storey houses there were built in typical Tang style with no window facing the streets and with gates leading to small lanes.

The ruins are very well preserved because of the extremely dry climate and the remoteness from any water sources, which make it impossible to reclaim arable land and farm in its vicinity.

### Sand Therapy Sanatorium

There are two large sand dunes sixteen kilometres northwest of Turpan City. From mid-July to the beginning of August every year, they are dotted by colourful tents and parasols shielding off the sun. People sit or lie about, burying their bodies in the scorching sand and are soaked in sweat. They are treating themselves with the famous sand therapy.

The climate at the Turpan Basin is very hot. Sand is quick to absorb the heat, and the temperature in the deeper layers of sand remains quite stable, ideal for heat therapy. Moreover, great quantity of magnetite bits



are contained in the sand there, which in combination with the heat exerts therapeutic effects especially beneficial for those with rheumatism, lumbago or pain at the waist or legs.

Several years ago, a Turpan Sand Therapy Sanatorium was built close to the sand dunes. It is equipped with diagnostic rooms, wards and dining rooms, and staffed with doctors and nurses to help treat patients with sand therapy.

## Ruins of Gaochang City

Situated near the Flaming Mountain some 46 kilometres southeast of Turpan City, Gaochang was an important staging post on the ancient Silk Road dating back to the first century B.C. It had been the capital of the Gaochang Kingdom for over 1,500 years and was destroyed in war in the fourteenth century.

The Gaochang ruins cover an irregular square area of 200 hectares. They are composed of the three different parts of the inner and outer cities and the palace city, with a layout similar to that of Chang'an City during Sui and Tang times. The outer city walls, twelve metres thick and about ten metres high, curving slightly for about 54 kilometres, were built of rammed earth. Surrounded by a moat, the city generally had two gates on each side, which have deteriorated into mere gaps in the walls by now. The ruins of two temples are still preserved at the western and southeastern corners of the Gaochang City.

The inner city walls were all built with rammed earth, a little lower than the outer city walls and have a total length of about three kilometres. The western and southern walls are better preserved than the others. These walls were built earlier than the outer ones. The rectangular palace city stood in the north of the outer city. Many terraces between three and four metres high are still preserved, believed to be the site of the king's palaces of the ancient Uyghur kingdom of Gaochang.

## Hastana-Halabehzhuo Cemetery

The cemetery where the dead of Gaochang were buried is located about 40 kilometres southeast of Turpan City and six kilometres from the Gaochang ruins. It is locally known as the "underground museum". "Hastana" means "capital" in the Uyghur language, while "Halabehzhuo" was the name of a brave man in the Uyghur legends who had killed a fierce dragon to save the people. These two words are now the names of two adjacent villages there.

The whole cemetery occupies an area of about ten square kilometres. Those buried in the tombs were noblemen, officials and common people, mostly of the Han nationality, from the beginning of the Western Jin Dynasty (265-316) to the mid-Tang Dynasty. Also buried here were inhabitants of minority nationalities such as the Kushi, Hun, Di, Xianbei and Gaoche peoples.

Thanks to the dry climate in this region and the low subterranean water level of more than twenty metres below the surface, well beneath the coffin chambers which were usually at the depths of three to five metres below the surface, many artifacts and even corpses in the tombs are preserved intact. Some paintings, terra-cotta figurines and other artifacts are so well preserved that they still maintain vivid colour.

Three tombs are open for visitors to see. In the coffin chambers, besides naturally mummified bodies, there are also mural paintings of figures, flowers and birds.

## Bozaikrik Thousand Buddha Caves

Some 48 kilometres northeast of Turpan City, the Bozaikrik Thousand Buddha Caves are situated at Mutougou in the valley of the Flaming Mountain. These 77 Buddhist caves were cut side by side in the cliffs on the western side of Mutougou. More than 40 caves contain remains of murals, with a total area of over 1,200 square metres. They form the largest group of old caves extant in the Turpan region.

Of these caves, the earliest dates back to the 6th century and the latest to the 13th

century. They had been an important Buddhist centre in the Gaochang area. They saw their heyday in the Xizhou Uyghur period in the 9th century.

The caves manifest a variety of architecture, but many of them feature rectangular vertical arches. In many of these caves, there are compartments for the Buddhist monks to sit in meditation or to make astronomical observations, and for the Buddhist faithful to worship. There are also living quarters for the monks and shrines in memory of deceased eminent monks and for housing their relics.

The splendid murals inside these caves reflect that the ancient Uyghur paintings, like the Dunhuang Murals in Gansu Province adopting largely flexible means of artistic expression, have also employed and improved the traditional Xinjiang techniques of painting with an embossing effect. They can be considered treasures in ancient Chinese painting.

## Aydingkol Lake

Aydingkol Lake some forty kilometres south of Turpan City is the floor of the Turpan Basin. Spanning a distance of about forty kilometres from east to west and about eight kilometres from north to south, the lake covers an area of approximately 152 square kilometres. This lake, whose surface lies 155 metres below that of the Yellow Sea, is the second lowest inland depression in the world next only to the Dead Sea in Jordan.

Millions of years ago, Aydingkol Lake was a freshwater lake one thousand times its







*Jiaohe Old Citadel (by Liang Feng)*

present volume. Today, however, except for the western corner still containing a shallow layer of water, most of the erstwhile undulating bottom of the lake is exposed, covered by silvery salt crystals or salt crust.


The low position of Aydingkol Lake makes it a natural reservoir for the run-off of the melted snow or fountain water flowing down from the surrounding mountains. Nevertheless, the quantity of evaporation in this hot region (the temperature reaching as high as 50°C in summer) is dozens of times that of the inflow. As a result, the present water area in the lake is only 22 square kilometres, about one-seventh of the lake basin, and the average depth of water is less than 0.8 metre.

### Karez Wells — Underground Channels

About 1,600 underground channels, called Karez Wells, were built in Xinjiang, a creation adopted to the climatic and hydrological features of the area. They are concentrated in the Turpan region, where they number nearly a thousand. Each underground channel is responsible for irrigating 16 to 33 hectares of fields. The total length of these underground channels is about 5,000 kilometres with an annual flow volume of 294 million cubic metres, providing 30 per cent of the total water supply in that region.

Every summer, a tremendous quantity of melted snow or rainfall pours down into the

Turpan Basin from both the Bogda Mountains to the north and the Kelawucheng Mountains to the west. The torrents, just after running down the mountains, seep into the porous ground of the Gobi and become subterranean streams filling large aquifers of underground water. As the slope of the undercurrents is largely consistent with the surface slopes, underground channels, or Karez Wells, were built based on the natural slopes (the average surface slope being about 1:40) from the snow-covered mountains to Aydingkol Lake in the middle of the Turpan Basin. Wells were dug every several score of metres, and then the bottoms of these wells were connected by underground channels. Underground water is drawn through these channels into surface channels or reservoirs. The wells and underground channels are kept from collapsing by the solid natural adhesion of the clay and gravel in the depth of the Turpan desert. As water is conducted through underground channels, it evaporates much less and flows steadily, little affected by the climate, wind or sand storms, and irrigating cultivated land all the year round.


It is the opinion of some people that the underground channel network in Xinjiang was one of the three greatest civil engineering feats in ancient China — comparing favourably with the Great Wall and the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. 

Translated by Xia Ping

## Legend of the Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea

According to Taoist tradition, it is said that the vast, misty Bohai Sea was once the haunt of celestials. One day, after the Eight Immortals drank their fill, Cao Guojiu, one of the immortals, suggested that they cross the sea to visit Changshan Island in the Miaodao Archipelago. All the others readily agreed. But none was allowed to take a boat. To travel, each of the Eight Immortals utilized his unique supernatural powers. For example, Han Zhongli took out his big banana-leaf fan; Zhang Cuolao rode on his treasured donkey facing backwards; Lan Caihe used his flower basket; and Han Xiangzi started to blow his jade flute.

Changshan Island was a beautiful place with colourful pebbles everywhere. Upon arrival, the Eight Immortals, slightly inebriated, played in the water and enjoyed the colourful stones, proceeded to lie down to sleep with their bellies exposed, played chess or talked and joked about the affairs of human life. It was truly a blissful scene. There actually is a place called Banyue (Crescent Moon) Bay at the northern end of Changshan Island, with a beach several kilometres long and full of round pebbles. Seeing it from afar, one seems to be approaching a fairyland.

However, there are several other variations of the legend about the Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea. The most interesting one is the Japanese version. The Japanese assert that the Eight Immortals crossed the sea and went east to Japan. But according to Japanese tradition at the time, women deities were not worshipped there. So today only seven of the immortals are found in Japan. He Xiang, the only female immortal of the eight, was rejected and, deeply aggrieved, returned alone to China. It is said that on her way back she felt very lonely when she passed Liugong Island at Weihai, so she descended to the world and married a fisherman and enjoyed a happy human existence. Although the assertions about the destination of the Eight Immortals are different, yet everyone agrees about their starting place: Penglai Pavilion, considered a fairyland on earth. It was here that the Eight Immortals, having drunk their fill, commenced their journey over the Immortal Bridge, onto the water, and across the sea. 

Translated by Xiong Zhenru



### Flights to and from Yantai, Shandong

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing—Yantai	4	10:40	11:55	WH2157
	1 3 6	10:05	12:00	MU5118
	2 5 7	16:15	17:15	MU5134
Yantai—Beijing	4	12:45	14:00	WH2158
	1 3 6	16:05	17:55	MU5117
	2 5 7	18:10	19:20	MU5133
Dalian—Yantai	1 3 6	14:25	15:35	MU5608
Yantai—Dalian	1 3 6	12:40	13:50	MU5607
Guangzhou—Yantai	2 4 7	13:15	16:05	MU5386
Yantai—Guangzhou	2 4 7	09:15	12:25	MU5385
Shanghai—Yantai	2 4 7	07:05	08:35	MU5533
Yantai—Shanghai	2 4 7	17:05	18:25	MU5534

(Valid Summer — Autumn 1992)

### Flights to and from Qingdao, Shandong

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing—Qingdao	2 7	09:45	10:50	MU5116
	2 5 7	20:10	21:20	MU5126
	1 3 4 6	10:00	11:05	MU5114
Qingdao—Beijing	2 7	07:45	08:55	MU5115
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:00	09:10	MU5113
Changsha—Qingdao	4 7	07:25	12:00	CZ3581
Qingdao—Changsha	4 7	12:50	17:30	CZ3582
Chengdu—Qingdao	7	14:00	16:25	SZ4511
Qingdao—Chengdu	7	17:15	20:00	SZ4512
Guangzhou—Qingdao	1 3 4 6	19:10	21:40	MU5322
	1 3 5 6	14:40	17:20	CZ3533
Qingdao—Guangzhou	1 3 4 6	11:45	14:25	MU5321
	1 3 5 6	18:20	21:00	CZ3534
Hefei—Qingdao	4 7	10:00	12:00	CZ3581
Qingdao—Hefei	4 7	12:50	14:50	CZ3582
Shanghai—Qingdao	2 5 7	19:30	20:40	MU5577
	1 3 4 6	20:30	21:40	MU5507
Qingdao—Shanghai	2 5 7	17:20	18:30	MU5578
	1 3 4 6	07:20	08:30	MU5508
Xiamen—Qingdao	4	15:25	17:45	MF8511
	1 3 6	19:20	21:30	MU5830
Qingdao—Xiamen	4	18:35	20:55	MF8512
	1 3 6	16:10	18:30	MU5829

(Valid Summer — Autumn 1992)

### Flights to and from Ürümqi, Xinjiang

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing—Ürümqi	2	18:10	22:05	XO9602
	4	08:05	11:55	CA943
	4	09:30	13:30	CJ6961
	6	10:10	14:00	CJ6901
	3 5	18:45	22:40	XO9108
	1 3 4 5 6 7	13:05	17:00	XO9102
Ürümqi—Beijing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	22:10	02:05	XO9106
	2	08:45	12:05	XO9601
	4	14:30	18:05	CJ6962
	6	11:35	14:55	CA944
	6	14:50	18:30	CJ6902
	3 5	08:45	12:05	XO9107
Chengdu—Ürümqi	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:45	12:05	XO9101
	2	17:50	21:10	XO9105
	5	13:10	16:30	XO9402
	7	19:45	23:05	XO9404
	7	07:00	10:05	SZ4901
	2	09:15	12:10	XO9401
Ürümqi—Chengdu	5	15:50	18:45	XO9403
	7	10:55	13:50	SZ4902
Hangzhou—Ürümqi	4	15:05	21:25	XO9504
Ürümqi—Hangzhou	4	08:35	14:15	XO9503
Guangzhou—Ürümqi	1 3 5 7	13:55	18:50	XO9302
Ürümqi—Guangzhou	1 3 5 7	08:35	12:55	XO9301
Lanzhou—Ürümqi	3	19:10	21:50	XO9606
	6	07:25	10:45	WH2913
	7	20:40	23:20	XO9508
Ürümqi—Lanzhou	3	08:55	11:10	XO9605
	6	11:40	14:30	WH2914
	7	09:05	11:20	XO9507
Shanghai—Ürümqi	1 3 4 6	14:20	19:20	XO9502
Ürümqi—Shanghai	1 3 4 6	09:05	13:25	XO9501
Shenzhen—Ürümqi	4 6	16:05	22:45	XO9304
Ürümqi—Shenzhen	4 6	08:55	15:15	XO9303
Xi'an—Ürümqi	1	18:55	22:15	XO9604
	2	19:50	23:10	XO9802
	4	18:05	21:25	XO9504
	5	10:05	13:20	CJ6921
	6	17:35	20:55	XO9306
	2 5 7	14:00	17:25	WH2901
Ürümqi—Xi'an	1	08:55	11:50	XO9603
	2	08:55	11:50	XO9801
	4	08:35	11:30	XO9503
	5	14:10	17:10	CJ6922
	6	08:35	11:30	XO9305
	2 5 7	18:15	21:05	WH2902

(Valid Summer — Autumn 1992)

### Major Shops in Qingdao / Yantai / Weihai / Weifang

City	Name	Address	Telephone
Qingdao	Qingdao Friendship Store	12 Xinjiang Road	227570
	Qiaohui Store	54 Zhongshan Road	—
	Qingdao No.1 Department Store	51 Zhongshan Road	—
	Qingdao Paintings Shop	26 Zhongshan Road	—
	Arts & Crafts Store	212 Zhongshan Road	228627
	Pharmacy Hongrentang (Medicinal Herbs)	196 Zhongshan Road	—
Yantai	Yantai Friendship Store	Haigang Road	26079
	Huaqiao Store	Beima Road	25283
	New World Bazaar	Shengli Road	25990
	Tourist Souvenir Store	Nanda Street	25248
Weihai	Weihai Friendship Store	Heping Road	222387
	Weihai Department Store	Heping Road	223876
Weifang	Weifang Arts and Crafts Research Institute Store	Shengli Street, Weicheng District	223892
	Shihuyuan Store	Inside the Shihu Garden, Pailang Street, Weicheng District	222619
	Weifang Cultural Palace Kites Store	31 Qingnian Road, Weicheng District	225275

### Major Restaurants on Shandong Peninsula

City	Name	Address	Telephone
Qingdao	Haiwei (Seafood) Restaurant	32 Zhongshan Road	83420
	Chunhelou Restaurant	146 Zhongshan Road	27371
	Sanxinlou Restaurant	Zhongshan Road	84750
	Jufulou Restaurant	30 East & West Road	32249
	Qingdao Restaurant	53 Zhongshan Road	86069
	Huibinlou Restaurant	Shengli Road	22417
Yantai	Yantai Restaurant	Gangzhan Square	25365
	Fengwei Restaurant	Huafeng Street	24571
	Songzhulin Restaurant	Haigang Road	23824
	Yantai Restaurant	Chaoyang Street	23606
	Xiaoleitian Restaurant	Chaoyang Street	26894
	Chaoyanglou Roast Duck Restaurant	Chaoyang Street	—
Weihai	Weihai Roast Duck Restaurant	Heping Road	224064
Weifang	Hele Restaurant	Shengli Street, Weicheng District	3063
	Haiwei (Seafood) Restaurant	Shengli Street, Weicheng District	—
	Shaoquanyang (Roast Mutton) Restaurant	Minzhu Street, Linqu	2543



### Train Schedules Jinan—Lancun—Yantai

303 O.	283/282 F.T.	247 F.T.	93 Exp.	Train No. Station	94 Exp.	248 F.T.	284/281 F.T.	304 O.
	From Shanghai West	From Beijing				To Beijing	To Shanghai West	
17:50	03:10	04:15	23:40	Jinan	17:38	08:48	15:55	07:35
20:14	05:04	06:08	01:25	Zibo	16:02	06:32	13:56	05:06
20:43	05:30	06:33	—	Linzi	—	06:00	13:25	04:26
21:10	05:57	—	—	Qingzhou	—	05:33	13:00	04:01
22:12	06:51	07:46	02:56	Weifang	14:32	04:36	12:12	03:04
23:25	07:58	—	—	Gaomi	—	03:17	10:58	01:41
23:50	—	09:10	—	Jiaozhou	—	02:50	10:32	01:15
00:15	08:37	09:37	04:37	Lancun	12:39	02:24	10:10	00:52
01:20	09:37	10:38	—	Laixi	—	01:23	08:50	23:41
01:53	10:07	11:10	06:01	Laiyang	11:18	00:52	08:21	23:10
02:34	10:57	—	—	Haiyang	—	00:08	—	22:26
02:58	11:19	12:07	—	Taocun	—	23:42	07:21	22:02
04:05	12:13	13:01	07:45	Yantai	09:20	22:30	06:09	20:52

### Train Schedules Zhengzhou—Xi'an—Lanzhou—Turpan—Urümqi

113/112 F.T.	97 Exp.	69 Exp.	53/52 Exp.	Train No. Station	54/51 Exp.	70 Exp.	98 Exp.	114/111 F.T.
From Chengdu (Alternate Days)		From Beijing	From Shanghai		Shanghai	To Beijing		To Chengdu (Alternate Days)
	18:10	21:46	02:54	Zhengzhou	07:25	13:23	21:30	
	20:12	23:47	04:55	Luoyang	05:18	11:16	19:38	
	22:42	02:17	07:25	Sanmenxia West	02:55	08:53	17:15	
	02:32	05:53	11:01	Xi'an	23:18	05:18	13:28	
	—	—	—	Xi'an Yang	—	—	—	
11:13	05:08	08:32	13:39	Baoji	20:49	02:49	10:57	23:13
14:50	08:03	11:51	16:44	Tianshui	17:46	23:48	07:56	19:40
22:45	15:16	18:12	23:14	Lanzhou	11:06	16:45	00:59	12:14
02:08	17:52	20:36	01:39	Yongdeng	08:51	14:31	22:45	09:51
08:43	23:50	02:41	07:36	Wuwei	02:44	08:47	17:02	03:50
13:30	05:15	07:06	12:02	Shandan	22:41	04:18	12:59	22:04
14:41	06:31	08:14	13:19	Zhangye	21:22	02:59	11:40	20:45
17:45	09:33	11:09	16:09	Qingshuibu	18:38	00:04	08:42	17:54
19:10	10:48	12:24	17:23	Jiuquan	17:20	22:45	07:24	16:20
19:45	11:25	12:59	17:58	Jiayuguan	16:46	22:11	06:50	15:40
20:43	12:25	13:57	19:02	Yumen	16:03	21:26	06:09	14:57
23:22	15:10	16:32	21:18	Shulehe	13:30	18:25	03:48	12:03
02:27	17:48	19:13	23:59	Luyuan	11:02	15:33	01:19	09:21
08:15	22:49	00:18	04:51	Hami	05:35	10:01	19:47	03:19
13:53	03:49	05:40	09:41	Shanshan	00:23	04:56	15:02	21:41
16:43	06:21	08:10	12:24	Turpan	21:54	02:19	12:35	19:02
20:01	09:10	11:15	15:13	Urümqi	18:46	23:00	09:25	15:30

### Train Schedules Qingdao—Lancun—Jinan

319 O.	311/314 O.	111/114 F.T.	105/108 F.T.	*101/104 F.T.	25 Exp.	T.11 Exp.	Train No. Station	T.12 Exp.	26 Exp.	102/103* F.T.	106/107 F.T.	112/113 F.T.	312/313 O.	320 O.
	From Xuzhou	From Shenyang	From Tonghua	From Xining/ Lanzhou	From Beijing				To Beijing	To Xining/ Lanzhou	To Tonghua	To Shenyang	To Xuzhou	
21:20	13:17	09:28	22:04	08:45	08:05	07:50	Jinan	19:55	14:45	22:29	15:07	09:57	13:25	20:18
23:26	15:54	11:14	23:50	10:39	09:51	09:26	Zibo	18:26	12:53	20:22	13:16	07:12	11:20	17:50
00:23	16:25	11:40	—	—	—	—	Linzi	—	—	19:51	12:46	06:36	10:44	17:10
00:50	16:52	12:07	00:35	11:24	—	—	Qingzhou	—	—	19:26	11:54	06:06	10:19	16:45
01:53	17:52	13:05	01:29	12:18	11:25	10:50	Weifang	17:05	11:23	18:38	11:00	05:02	09:25	15:50
03:07	19:14	14:15	02:36	13:25	—	—	Gaomi	—	—	17:24	09:41	02:49	08:00	14:25
03:32	—	14:40	03:01	—	—	—	Jiaozhou	—	—	16:58	09:14	02:13	07:35	13:59
—	19:39	—	—	—	—	—	Jiaodong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04:06	20:09	15:08	03:25	14:04	—	—	Lancun	—	—	16:35	08:51	01:36	07:13	13:36
05:02	21:01	—	—	14:50	—	—	Cangkou	—	—	15:48	—	00:36	06:21	12:43
06:00	21:35	16:10	04:27	15:30	13:57	13:20	Qingdao	14:23	08:30	15:13	07:26	23:58	05:45	12:05

Exp. — Express

F.T. — Fast through passenger train

O. — Ordinary passenger train

T. — Tourist Special Train

\*Departs on alternate days





### Air Travel News

**Xi'an-Hong-Kong-Xi'an** China North-west Airlines provides this round-trip service between Hong Kong and Xi'an, capital of Shaanxi Province, four times weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, with Airbus A310 planes, for passengers and cargo. Flight Number CZ321 departs Xi'an at 14:00 and arrives in Hong Kong at 16:30, while Flight Number CZ322 departs Hong Kong at 17:30 and touches down in Xi'an at 19:50.

**Guilin-Nanning** There are now three return flights every week between Guilin, a famous scenic spot in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Nanning, capital of Guangxi.

**Guilin-Taiyuan** Guilin is now connected to Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province by two return flights every week.



### Chinese Grand Temple Fair

The Chinese Grand Temple Fair, co-sponsored by China's International Cultural Exchange Centre and the Shenzhen Tourism Association, is designed to show the art and cultures from both sides of the Taiwan Straits and promote trade and tourism in Shenzhen. It will be held in Shenzhen between December 18, 1992 and January 3, 1993.



### Sino-Vietnamese Cross-Border Tours

The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in southern China is to offer four different Sino-Vietnamese cross-border packages: a one-day tour from Pingxiang, a border city in Guangxi, to Lang Son in Vietnam; a one-day tour from Dongxing to Mong Cai; a three-day tour from Fangcheng to Hon Gai and a four-day tour from Nanning, capital of Guangxi, to Hanoi.



### Twenty-Six More Places Open to Foreigners

Twenty-six cities and counties in Guizhou and Zhejiang are now open to foreigners with valid travel documents, bringing the total number of such places up to 825. The newly opened locations are listed as follows:

**Guizhou:** Counties of Fuquan, Libo, Guiding, Xingren, Zhenfeng, Anlong, Liping, Congjiang, Rongjiang, Huangping, Sansui, Suiyang, Meitan, Xishui, Puding and Jinsha; Sandu Shui Autonomous County, Guanling Bouyei and Miao Autonomous County, Zhenning Bouyei and Miao Autonomous County, Yuping Dong Autonomous County and Yinjiang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County

**Zhejiang:** Yunhe County, Xianju County, Suichang County, Sanmen County and Longquan City



### Lake Tour in Hebei

A two-day package tour of North China's famous Baiyangdian Lake has been organized by the Baiyangdian Travel Agency. Situated in Anxin County in Hebei Province, Baiyangdian is a four-hour drive from Beijing. The route will include the most famous scenic spots like Mandarin Duck Island, Cheerful Island and the Lotus Building. One of the highlights will be the night tour on sampans. For details, call the Great Wall International Film and Video Advertising Company: 5011508.



### Antique Auction in Shanghai

China Treasures 1992 will be held at the Shanghai Centre Exhibition Hall from October 17-26, 1992. More than 500 cultural relics specifically approved for export representing more than 2,000 years of Chinese history will be available for sale. Visitors will be able to have purchases certified, receive customs clearance documentation, arrange shipping and, if necessary, pay by credit card on the salesroom floor. There will also be lectures on various aspects of Chinese antiquities by some of China's leading experts. For more information, please call (86-21) 279-8600.



### Three Gorges Art Festival in Yichang

The Second Three Gorges Arts Festival and the China Yangtse River International Dragon Boat Race will be held during late October in Yichang, Hubei, the dam site of the Three Gorges Project. The Second Three Gorges Arts Festival, one of the special activities of the tourist promotion programme Visit China '92, will hold its opening ceremony on water on the route of the Gezhouba Three Navigation Channels. The sponsors also plan to organize visits by foreign guests to the Three Gorges, the ruins of the Three Kingdoms and Zhangjiajie. The dragon boat race, the first in the Three Gorges area, will cover the 76 kilometres from the poet Qu Yuan's birthplace in Zigui County to the Gezhouba Water Conservancy Project via Zhongbao Island at the dam site of the Three Gorges Project. Various exhibitions will be hosted and economic and trade talks will be conducted.



### Hunan Tourist Industry Fair

The Hunan Provincial Tourism Bureau will organize a tourism product exhibition and trade fair during October at the provincial capital Changsha. With the objective of promoting its special tourist products and facilitating co-operation between the Hunan tourism industry and its overseas counterparts, the event will feature an exhibition of Hunan tourism achievements, tourism trade, art performances, a garment festival and a food festival.



### Tu Minority Festival

The traditional Tu Anzhaonadun Festival runs this year from July for about three months, and is centred in Xining, capital of Qinghai Province. The word Anzhaonadun means "entertainment". During the festival, the province will hold economic, trade and technical co-operation talks to promote opening to the outside world and co-operation with other parts of China. Living mainly in Qinghai and Gansu Provinces, the population of the Tu numbers about 190,000.

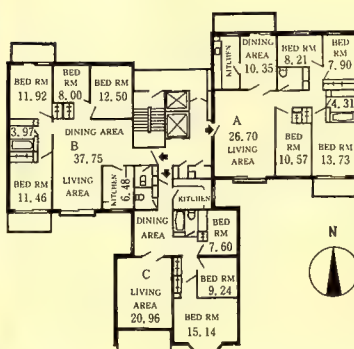




## The first property development enterprise for foreigners in Beijing

The first property development enterprise for foreigners in Beijing. Beijing North Star Real Estate Corporation.

The corporation now offers the Overseas Chinese Apartments and Beijing Hui Yuan Apartments located in the XI Asian Games Athlete Village for sale.



Overseas Chinese Apartments

\* Beautiful environment and convenient location: The apartments are just 9 km from Tian An Men Square, 20 km from the capital's airport and have such facilities as shopping centre, restaurant, parking lot, bank, recreational palace and office building.

\* Residential and Business Apartments.

\* Health centre, beauty salon. Karaoke and indoor all-weather swimming pool are also available.

\* Round-the-clock hot water and security service are offered.

\* Ownership can be inherited, transferred, rented and mortgaged.

\* The Trust and Consultant Corporation of the China Bank and Hongkong Commercial Bank can offer mortgage loans up to 70% of the total house value and on repayment terms of up to ten years.

Basic Price: US\$156,000 per suite.

Floor Area: From 125 square meters (3 bedrooms and 2 living rooms) to 203 square meters (4 bedrooms and 2 living rooms). Various types of flat are available.



**Beijing North Star Real Estate Corporation**

Address: Building 6, Block 3 Anhuili, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China  
Tel: 4911206/4910643 Fax: 4910678 Post Code: 100101

**N E X T  
I S S U E**

## THREE GORGES OF THE YANGTSE

In our next issue, CHINA TOURISM will take you to the Three Gorges in Sicuan and Hubei along the Yangtse River. The gorges, representing some of the country's most splendid scenery, will undergo dramatic changes after construction of a dam near Yichang. You will have a last long look at the celebrated Three Gorges before they are altered for ever, as we explore some of the Yangtse's most treacherous waters one last time.

- The Three Gorges Along the Yangtse River
- Vignettes from the Three Gorges
- Farewell to the Three Gorges
- Travelling Through the Three Gorges in Comfort
- The Construction of the Three Gorges Dam





# *GUANGXI "ODIO" BATTERIES*



SPECIFICATION	MEASUREMENT	DOZ/CARTON	GROSS WT. (kg)	NET WT. (kg)
R 20	46 X 22 X 28cm	24	26	25
R 14	35 X 23 X 29cm	40	21	20
R 6	32 X 20 X 29cm	100	18	17

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# 瀋陽波紋管 製造集團公司

SHENYANG BELLOWS  
GROUP CORPORATION



董事長、總經理：佟恩光  
Chairman and General Manager: Tong Enguang

瀋陽波紋管製造集團公司堅持新產品的研製開發。1991年開發了專利產品，其中熱力產品：旋流除污器、旋流加藥器、收能排污器；波紋膨脹節產品：無約束膨脹節、壓力消除式膨脹節；開發兩種新產品：自導向套筒伸縮器、自導向E型套筒伸縮器。還與北京有色金屬研究總院通力合作研製出國內首創，世界領先的無縫多層波紋膨脹節，受到了顧客的青睞。並且自製安裝了大型波紋管成型設備，為企業的發展增添了後勁和潛力。

現在，產品已廣泛應用在國家的重點工程中。例：中國芬蘭合資項目牡丹江供熱工程、北京亞運村集中供熱工程、瀋陽新北客站、瀋海熱電廠、濟南黃臺電廠、大連電廠等工程。此外，瀋陽煤氣公司還首次把該集團公司的金屬軟管應用於室內煤氣管網系統中。

“以新領先，以優取勝，以奇開拓，以精發展，以竭誠的服務深入人心。”這是總經理佟恩光制定的26字方針。在此企業方針指引下，公司成為省市先進企業。

地址：瀋陽市大東區大北關街117號

電話：850463 850102 郵政編碼：110041

Shenyang Bellows Group Corporation (SBGC) engages in the manufacture and development of new products, and in 1991 developed patented products, including:

Heating Products: vortical dirt remover, chemical additive mixer, machine for saving energy and removing dirt;

Corrugated Expansion Joints: expansion joint, pressure balanced expansion joint;

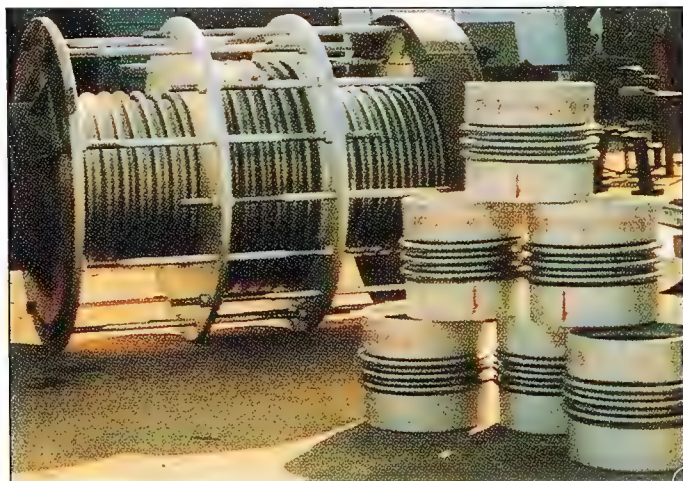
Two kinds of new products: self-guided muff, self-guided E-muff.

In addition, SBGC and Beijing General Institute of Nonferrous Metal Research made a united effort to manufacture the seamless, multiple corrugated expansion joint which is new in China, advanced in the world and well received by customers. SBGC also makes and installs large forming bellows equipment, thus increasing the potentialities of SBGC.

The products of SBGC are now widely used in such major projects in our country as the heat supply project of a Sino-Finnish joint venture in Mudanjiang City, the district heating project of the Asian Games City in Beijing, the Northern New Station in Shenyang, the Shenhai Heat and Power Plant, the Huangtai Power Plant in Jinan City, the Dalian Power Plant, etc. Shenyang Gas Company is using SBGC metal hoses in its chamber gaspiping network for the first time.

“Leading in new ideas, succeeding through excellence, opening up through ingenuity, developing through perfection and providing the highest level of service” is SBGC's policy formulated by General Manager Tong Enguang. Under the guidance of this policy, SBGC has become an advanced enterprise in Liaoning Province.

Address: No. 117, Da Bei Guan Street, Da Dong District, Shenyang, China.  
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國家金質獎產品

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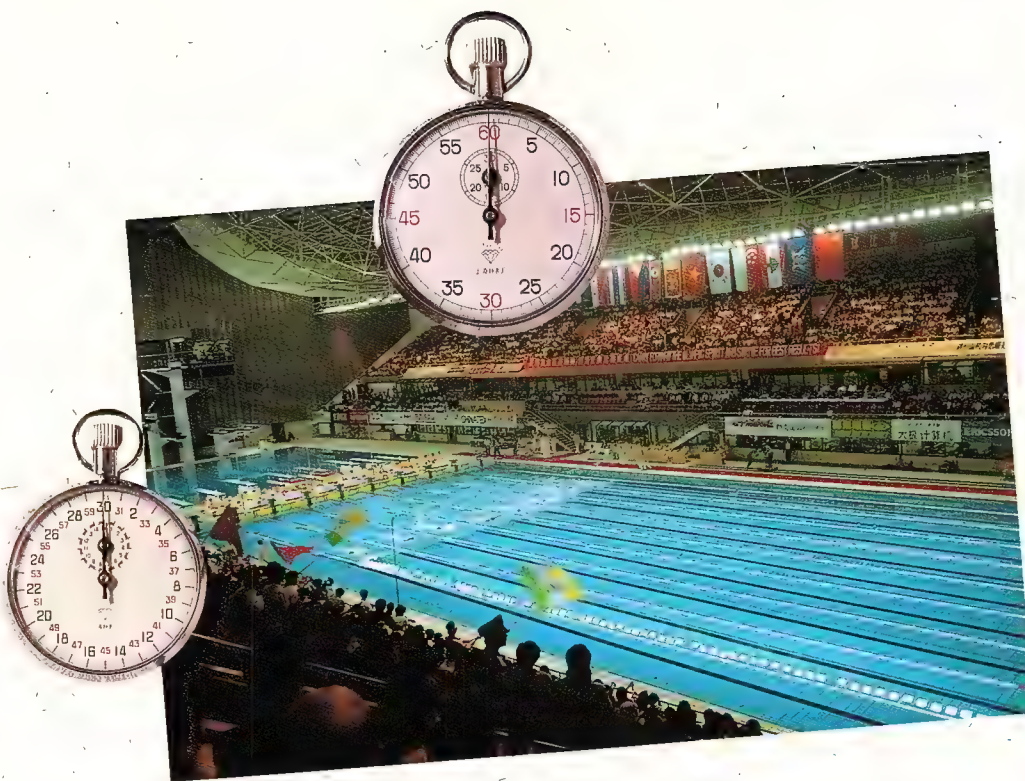
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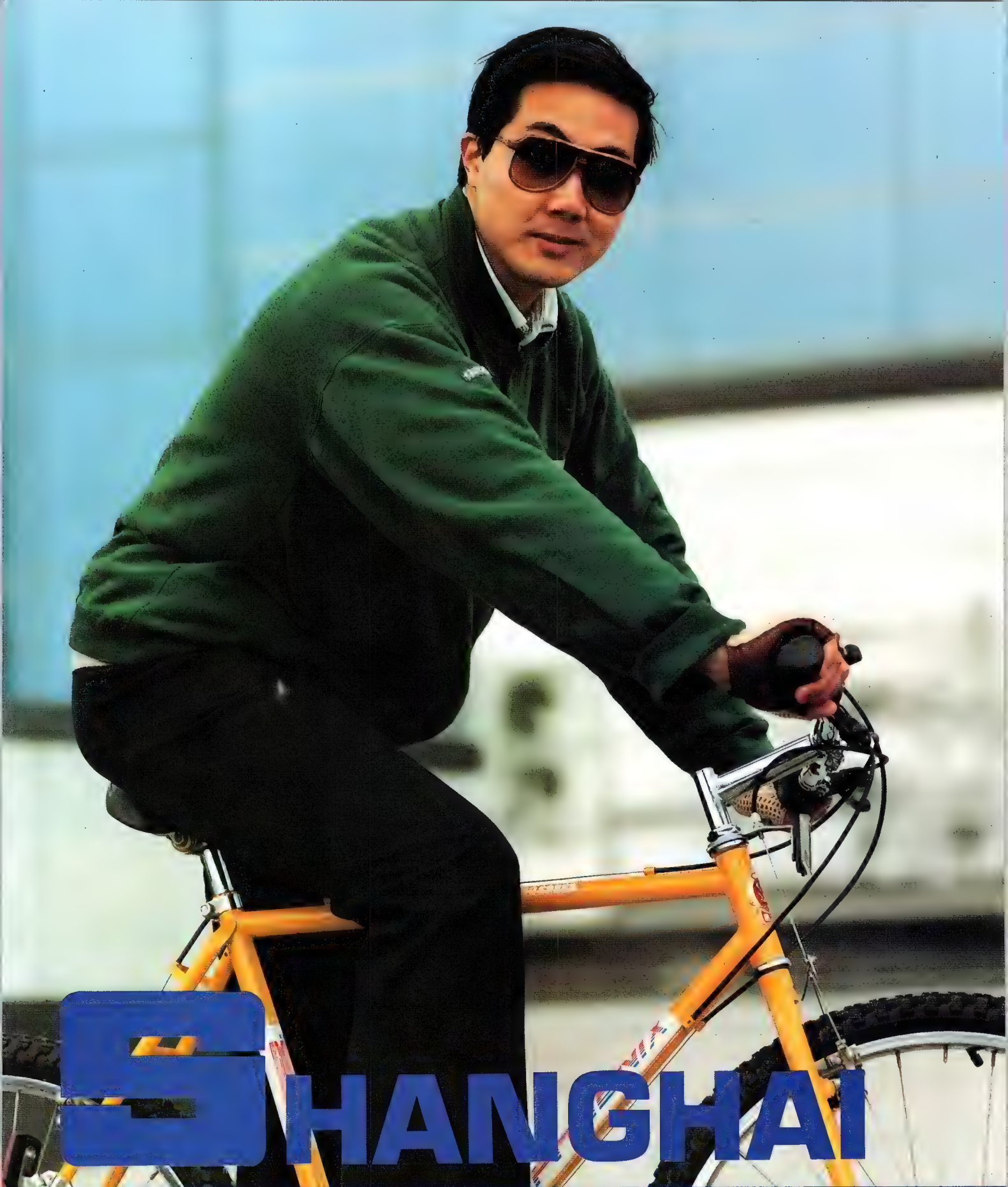
*The stopwatch consists of anchor escapement, single metallic balance, nickel based alloy hair-spring and with more than 12 jewels fixed within the structure. It is antimagnetic. Side slide is optional.*



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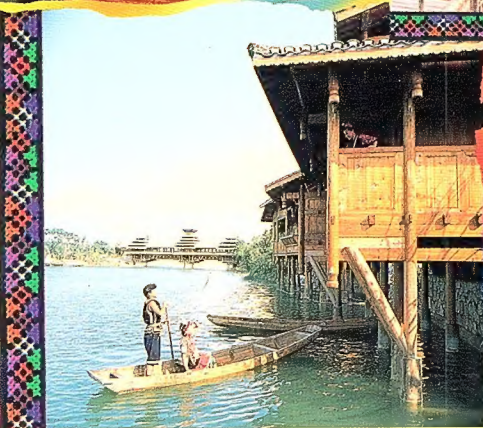
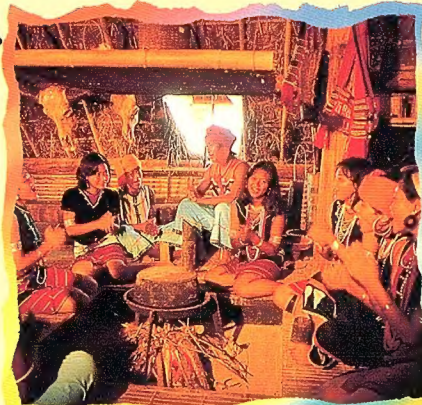
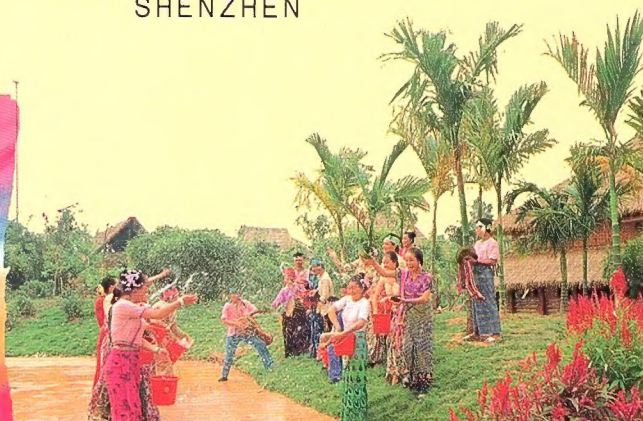
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